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Upcoming Summit Hailed as 'Positive Solution'

AU011907 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 1 Dec 87

["Declaration of the Bulgarian Public"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 1 (BTA)—"The Bulgarian public has been overjoyed to learn that the Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles is ready for signing," say the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the National Peace Committee and the leaderships of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and other organizations in a declaration released for publication here.

The forthcoming signing of the agreement and the agenda of the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan summit meetings are evidence of Soviet-American relations acquiring a new quality. This constructive character cannot but contribute toward a qualitatively new positive solution to all key problems of our time on which world peace is dependent, the declaration says.

It ardently welcomes the agreement, the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Washington, the beginning of a process of real disarmament. "From the bottom of our heart, we wish every success to the accords and the negotiations, and we congratulate the senior leaders of the USSR and of the U.S. on their heightened sense of responsibility, on having embarked on a course which is saving for humanity," the document indicates.

The Soviet people, its Communist Party and Government, and personally Mr Mikhail Gorbachev were the first to come forward with the initiatives which channeled the present-day world development into building a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world. We note with satisfaction that with her constructive support, Bulgaria, too, has made her own tangible contribution to the socialist countries' efforts toward strengthening peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

TU Plenum Decision Implements Restructuring

AU011741 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 28 Nov 87 p 1

["Decision Adopted by the Third Plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council" on 27 November 1987 in Sofia]

[Text] The plenum approves the evaluations and conclusions regarding the progress of restructuring within the trade unions set forth in the report of the Trade Unions Central Council Bureau, read by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council. The plenum approves the topical tasks submitted in the report for the further implementation of the restructuring process in the spirit of the July and November 1987 BCP Central Committee plenums, and recommends that all trade union organs and organizations let themselves be directly guided by the decisions and postulates of these plenums in their practical work. For this purpose the plenum adopts the following decisions:

1. In order to bring the trade union structure and the functions of trade union organs in line with restructuring in the territorial division of the country, it is decided as follows:

—as of 1 January 1988 the trade union okrug councils will be closed down. Their functions in economic and social areas and in connection with legal labor protection measures, as well as with the management and utilization of facilities [materialna baza] will be taken over by the municipal trade union councils. The okrug labor protection inspectorates will function as district inspectorates, directly subjected to the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

—No trade union organs will be established at the oblast level. Effective liason with municipal trade union councils will be implemented by authorized Central Council representatives with the rank of Central Council department chiefs, whose main task will be to stimulate practical organizational work with the municipal trade union councils. The coordination of trade union activities in the oblasts will be carried out by councils composed of municipal councils' chairmen. The task of these councils will be organized by one chairman in turn, alternating for given periods;

—In conformity with the enhanced role of municipal trade union councils, more care should be devoted to their assistance with organizational-technical and communication means, as well as with technical equipment for their activities and for their organizational consolidation and in training their cadres. In this connection the plenum approves the approach of the Trade Unions Central Council Bureau on determining the staff payroll and budget of different groups of municipalities, and supports the proposal to convene a national conference of chairmen of municipal trade union councils on the subject of coping with the new functions and tasks.

2. Regarding the restructuring of trade unions, the plenum attaches particular importance to the new method of distributing the revenue from membership fees within the trade union system, which gives extensive prerogatives to the basic organizations and, in accordance with the federative principle, directly links the support of all trade union organs to the basic organizations:

—On the basis of the 1988 budget, the new scheme on incomes and expenditures will be applied in the basic organizations, municipal councils, trade union federations, and trade union central committees, as well as in the Trade Union Central Council. The administrative-economic expenditures will be reduced by 50 percent, while the resources set free in this manner will be directed to other activities and investments.

—The 1988 budget will achieve 50 percent of reductions concerning the number of those who are employed on the payroll of the former okrug councils, trade union federations, trade union central committees and in the Trade Unions Central Council, by observing the proposed differentiated approach.

—The Central Council Bureau will approve the payrolls and budgets of the respective trade union organs and departments for 1988 period.

3. The activities of the Trade Union Central Council apparatus will be reorganized by enlarging the structural links and setting up sectors on socioeconomic and organizational-educational questions, on legal labor protection, and on international activities. The work in these various sectors must be coordinated with the changes occurring in the functions and responsibilities of the Central Council.

—A commission on problems of trade unions and self-management will be established, whose task will be to widely support the social principles in the elaboration and implementation of the topical tasks in this area. The commission will be subordinate to the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council chairman. In this connection a special publication under the title: "Trade Unions and Self-Management" will be issued.

—The standards of scientific and information services for the trade union system will be improved by establishing close and efficient contacts between the Trade Unions Central Council sectors and the Georgi Dimitrov Trade Union Scientific Research Institute, as well as NIOTE [not further identified — FBIS].

—The activities of the following Trade Unions Central Council departments will become more efficient and will gradually be transferred to economic cost accounting: the "Recreation and Health Resort Treatment" administration, the "Georgi Dimitrov" Trade Union Scientific Research Institute, and NIOTE, the Trade Union Publishing House, the daily *Trud* and the two trade union journals.

4. The trade union organs and organizations consider it as their primary and exceptionally important task to train the workers collectives in taking over socialist property for management and administration, in mastering the rights, obligations, and responsibilities stemming from this task.

—The Trade Unions Central Council will assume the general, immediate training of chairmen of primary and basic trade union organizations and of the entire staffs of municipal trade union councils and federal councils as regards normative documents and practical questions of transferring property.

—Extensive, specified, and purpose-oriented, explanatory work will be expanded within the workers collectives. It will likely involve all working people in thoroughly substantiating the political economic, and ideological meaning of this revolutionary action in accordance with the postulates of the July and November BCP Central Committee plenums. The chief task now is to understand and adopt the qualitative changes in property relations, as well as to accept the basically new responsibilities assumed by the labor collectives and the working people.

—Effective forms will be applied for the most active participation of workers and specialists in compiling analyses and developments within the workers collectives, pertaining to the transfer of socialist property for management and administration by the labor collectives.

—In preparing and signing contracts, the trade union organs will manifest their initiative and exert their social impact for the timely explaining and solving of all problems pertaining to signing contracts, in the form of dialogue, by coordinating the interests of the collectives with the interests of society.

—In the process of preparing and implementing the transfer of property, the trade union organs will contribute to decisively intensifying the efforts of the self-management organs, so that the will and the decisive opinions of the labor collectives may fully manifest themselves.

5. Along with taking care of the implementation of the current annual plan, the trade union organs and organizations will intensify their work in connection with the final clarification of the 1988 production programs, in connection with guaranteeing their implementation, and in connection with involving working people in submitting concrete proposals for the efficient use of available resources and reserves.

The plenum expresses its conviction that in resolving the topical tasks of restructuring, the trade union organs and organizations will intensify their contribution to the implementation of the current annual plan and to the preparation of the 1988 plans in the purpose of accelerating the economic, scientific-technical and social development of our country and in connection with improving the working people's living standard.

Premier Atanasov Receives CEMA Officials

AU012018 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Sofia, December 1 (BTA)—Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the heads of the delegations of the C.M.E.A. member countries attending the 49th Session of the C.M.E.A. Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Field of the Light Industry.

An emphasis was laid on the commission's important role for the ever more comprehensive meeting of the population's requirements of high-quality consumer goods. In this connection, the conferees stressed the importance of the resolutions adopted by the 43rd Special Session of the C.M.E.A. on the expansion of direct intercompany contacts, on the increased exchange of goods and on the promotion of scientific and technological advancement.

New Bulgarian-USSR Association Founded
AU012019 Sofia BTA in English 1918 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow, December 1 (BTA correspondent)—A Bulgarian-Soviet association in the field of construction, called "Stroytechindustriya", was established here today. It will have production facilities, capital and common assets in both countries. It will be based on the shuttering equipment combined works in Plovdiv and on the Stroytechnika Experimental and Production Corporation.

The Stroytechindustriya Association will provide the Soviet Union with equipment and technologies for the development of its monolithic construction. The association will help Bulgaria retool its precast factories using the equipment which is being developed in the USSR now. Initially, the association will function on the basis of the existing facilities in the two countries, and later on it is planned to build a joint production plant.

Zhivkov Greets Albania on National Day
AU301909 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

Esteemed Comrade Alia, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the declaration of Albania's independence and on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism and capitalism and the victory of the people's revolution, I convey warmest congratulations and sincere wishes to you for the well-being of the Albanian people and for the prosperity of socialist Albania.

I am convinced that Bulgarian-Albanian relations and cooperation will continue to develop in the traditional spirit of friendship and mutual respect, in the interests of both peoples and countries, and in the interest of peace and socialism.

Albania's 'Fresh Achievements'
AU011710 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 87 p 5

[Editorial article: "Path of Comprehensive Advance"]

[Text] Today [29 November], the Albanian people are celebrating a notable event, namely the anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism and capitalism through the victory of the people's revolution. This victory involved much time and suffering. The struggle of the Albanians for freedom and national independence began in the era of Turkish slavery and passed through various stages to reach the remarkable date of 28 November 1912, when the National Assembly at Vlore proclaimed a "self-supporting, free, and independent" Albania. This document marked the end of 5 centuries of Turkish slavery and opened a new page in the history of the Albanian people.

However, the joy was short-lived. The Vlore National Government did not succeed in carrying out its aims. Albania became an arena for competition and fell victim to attempted conquests by neighboring states. At the end of 1924 Ahmet Zogu seized power and declared himself king of Albania. On 7 April 1939 the country was occupied by Italy, and the Albanian crown was handed over to Victor Emmanuel III. Later, following Italy's capitulation, Albania was occupied by fascist Germany.

The grievous years of antipopular regimes and foreign domination did not break the Albanians' freedom-loving spirit. Workers' organizations were formed in the country, and later, at the start of the 1930's, the first communist groups made their appearance. On 8 November 1941 the Albanian Communist Party was founded in Tirana. An upsurge occurred in the revolutionary struggle. The first national party conference in 1943 adopted a decision to create the Albanian National Liberation Army. A year later, the First National Liberation Congress elected a National Liberation Committee with the functions of a popular democratic government. In the summer of 1944 the Albanian National Liberation Army went on the offensive. The capital of Tirana was liberated, and on 29 November the last town was freed. The monarchy was overthrown, and the age-old dreams of the Albanian people were fulfilled.

The socialist road of development brought the country out of poverty. The economy was restored at a fast rate. Agrarian reform was implemented, and private property was expropriated in industry, commerce, and transportation. Monetary reform was also implemented.

The First Congress of the Albanian Communists in 1948, at which the party was renamed the Albanian Workers Party (AWP), outlined a program for building socialism in Albania. As a result of the country's overall socioeconomic development and its active participation in the work of CEMA, the Fourth AWP Congress concluded that the economic foundations of socialism had been constructed. Backward Albania was turned into a developed agro-industrial country. The Ninth AWP Congress, held last year, outlined large-scale tasks for the country's comprehensive development in the period until 1990.

The Bulgarian people have always supported the struggle of the Albanian people for freedom and national independence and has followed with satisfaction the successes in the building of a socialist Albania. On the day of

this glorious anniversary, it sends cordial greetings to the Albanian workers, and most sincere good wishes for fresh achievements in the construction of socialism, and for further consolidating the traditional friendship and cooperation between our two socialist states.

Zhivkov Congratulates SFRY's Krunic
AU302021 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Krunic, on the occasion of the SFRY's National Day, I convey to you, to the LCY Central Committee, and to the working people in the SFRY, the most cordial congratulations and most sincere wishes for successes in the socialist construction of friendly Yugoslavia, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I take advantage of this opportunity to stress the great importance of the relations and cooperation between the BCP and the LCY in promoting relations between our two socialist neighbor countries to a qualitatively new level, in the interest of both our peoples, for the cause of peace and socialism in Europe and all over the world.

Zhivkov Greets SFRY's Mojsov on National Day
AU302019 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency:

Esteemed Comrade Mojsov, on the occasion of the SFRY's National Day, I would like to convey congratulations and best wishes for the overall progress and prosperity of the peoples in fraternal Yugoslavia, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my conviction that the further active development and expansion of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY is in the interest of the peoples in both socialist countries and represents our joint contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans and outside the Balkans.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With SFRY
AU271529 Sofia BTA in English 1409 GMT 27 Nov 87

["Bulgaria, Yugoslavia: Broader Economic Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia November 27 (BTA)—Regardless of what has been achieved, the level of the Bulgaro-Yugoslavian cooperation does not correspond to the possibilities, to the economic potential and to the interest in its deepening. This is the assessment contained in the protocol of the 22nd session of the Joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Definite results have been reached in chemistry and metallurgy. The value of the exchanged products of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy amounts to about 70 million U.S. dollars per year. In the sphere of chemical industry business, transactions amounting to 60 million dollars will be concluded.

Special attention will be paid in the future to the wider use of industrial cooperation, specialization and other forms of long-term cooperation. For this purpose it is considered necessary to establish consortiums of economic organizations with the participation of the respective bank institutions. Special facilities are envisaged for the widening of the cooperation in the border-line regions.

The committee discussed concrete measures for the development of the communications in transport, agriculture, food industry, forestry, science and technology, and banking.

The co-chairmen of the committee, Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, and Mr Tibor Salma, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, who signed the protocol, expressed the conviction that a new step toward deeper economic communication had been made.

Zhivkov Congratulates PDRY Leaders
AU011739 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, and to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], conveying most cordial, friendly congratulations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the country's independence.

This date, 30 November, is remarkable because the victory of the revolution on 14 October opened new horizons for the striving of the Yemeni people for national liberation and social justice, the telegram stresses.

Despite the great difficulties inherited from the past as a result of colonialism, imperialism, and reaction, the PDRY people, under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, their militant vanguard, achieved considerable successes in various fields of life throughout the 20 years since independence.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in solidarity with the struggle of Democratic Yemen for the defense of the successes achieved by the revolution, for the consolidation of national independence and of the country's sovereignty.

We highly appreciate the constructive foreign policy of the PDRY and its efforts devoted to peace and understanding throughout the world.

We are convinced that relations between the People's Repulbic of Bulgaria and the PDRY, which are built upon the solid foundation of the Friendship and Cooperation treaty signed between our two countries, will continue to develop in the interest of both our peoples.

The telegram conveys most sincere wishes for the successful implementation of the decisions of the Yemeni Socialist Party National Conference.

Khristov Greets Japan CP Congress

AU271955 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, November 27 (BTA correspondent)—The greetings address from the CC of the BCP to the 18th Congress of the Japan Communist Party, read by Mr Emil Khristov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, emphasizes that the watershed character of the present-day period requires boldness and creativity from the Communists in their search for new answers, for new ways in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The address points out that the processes of restructuring and innovation in the USSR and the other socialist countries and their vigorous peace policy help strengthen the forces of peace, dialogue and cooperation and activate the interaction between the Communists, between all democratic and peace-loving forces.

The Bulgarian Communist Party actively supports and participates in the implementation of the CPSU-advanced programme for the establishment of an all-embracing system of international security, for the elimination by the end of the century of all nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons, for an overall improvement of the situation in the world. The CC of the BCP welcomes the forthcoming Soviet-American summit which is expected to give a fresh impetus to the talks on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The greetings address expresses solidarity with the steadfast struggle of the Japanese Communists for halting the arms race and for the elimination of nuclear weapons, against that country's militarisation.

It is indicated in conclusion that the Bulgarian Communist Party will persevere in working for the promotion and expansion of its comradely relations with the Japan Communist Party for the sake of peace and socialism.

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The delegation of the CC of the BCP conferred with Mr Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the JCP and with Mr Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee. The sides expressed satisfaction with the state of the contacts between the two parties and stressed their readiness to persevere in furthering their active ties and cooperation.

The senior officials of the BCP and the JCP briefed each other on the tasks which the two parties are facing at this stage. They emphasized that the time requires that Communists all over the world strengthen their unity in carrying out their common tasks for the maintenance of peace and for the prevention of nuclear war. They discussed some specific forms of wider cooperation between the BCP and the JCP.

The sides welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Washington and the treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles which will be signed at it. The prospective agreement was assessed as a major step which will give an impetus to the negotiations on the whole range of arms control problems.

BCP CC Sends Greetings to Japan CP Congress

AU011525 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 87 p 4

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan, read by Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on 27 November in Tokyo]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, please accept the cordial, comradely greetings of the BCP Central Committee and our best wishes for the fruitful work of the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP].

The time of great changes in which we live, this era of challenge and opportunities requires courage and a creative spirit from all Communists in searching for new methods of struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. The processes of restructuring and innovation taking place in the USSR and in the other socialist countries, the dynamic peace policy conducted by those states, contribute to the consolidation of the forces of peace, to dialogue and cooperation, to the intensification of joint actions among Communists, among all democratic and peace-loving forces. The recent Moscow meeting held by representatives of parties and movements attending the celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was an expression of this policy.

The BCP actively supports and participates in the program adopted by the CPSU for building up a comprehensive international security system and for eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction until the

end of this century, as well as for the overall improvement of the world situation. We welcome the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting which is expected to result in the signing of a treaty on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles and is expected to give new impetus to the negotiations on a wide range of problems pertaining to disarmament involving nuclear and conventional weapons.

Comrades, the present stage of our party's and country's development is mainly characterized by a process of restructuring which is taking place at the initiative and under the leadership of the BCP. It is aimed at achieving a qualitatively new stage of socialism in Bulgaria, based upon the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, upon overall democratization in all areas of social life, through the expansion of socialist self-management.

Communists in our country have feelings of great respect for your party's 65-year-old development. This is a historical path traversed by the Japanese Communists for the interests of the workers class, to the benefit of all working people in Japan. We are in solidarity with the consistent struggle you are waging to halt the arms race and to eliminate nuclear weapons, against militarism in your country, for the defense of the peaceful statutes of the Japanese Constitution.

At this stage which involves great responsibility and at which your party is accounting for its past activities, we wish you great courage and strength in your future work and struggle for the consolidation of the influence exerted by the JCP in your country's society. This process will strengthen the cooperation and unity of all left-wing and democratic forces in Japan.

We highly appreciate the comradely relations that exist between the BCP and the JCP, and in the future we will also continue to work in order to develop and intensify these relations for the sake of peace and socialism.

Signed: The BCP Central Committee.

BCP Greets Mexican Socialist Party

AU011752 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 87 p 5

Report on BCP Central Committee greeting message to the First Congress of the Mexican Socialist Party, read on 27 November in Mexico City by Khristo Maleev, BCP Central Committee member, secretary of the Commission on Foreign Policy Issues at the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the congress]

[Text] The Bulgarian Communists have always been in solidarity with the struggle waged by the Mexican workers class, peasants, and all progressive people in Mexico against imperialism and the oppression of the people by the monopolies, for the defense of national interests, for peace, democracy, and social progress, the greetings message states.

The congress is taking place in a difficult international situation. The realities of the nuclear-missile era and the increasing mutual dependence of our contemporary world insist upon the necessity of consolidating the new political way of thinking on the international scene in resolving all controversial questions, and in the first place require a struggle to prevent a third world war, which would certainly be the last.

Thanks to the actions of the socialist countries and various democratic forces, we are witnessing a process of realism that is being confirmed in international relations, the greetings message further states. The favorable atmosphere for the gradual solution of crucial problems pertaining to security and disarmament is a result of the forthcoming signing of a treaty on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles between the USSR and the United States, as well as of the forthcoming third meeting scheduled to take place between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

Loyal to their traditional peace-loving policy, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are trying to contribute in the struggle to avert nuclear disaster, to assert mutual understanding and cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis, and to solve the vitally important, global problems concerning mankind.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message points out that the aspiration toward peace and a nuclear-free future, for mutually advantageous cooperation without restrictions and discrimination, is expressed in the struggle waged by the Latin American peoples against the dictatorship of U.S. imperialism and against the expansion of multinational corporations, for true national independence, for a new international economic order, free of unequal exchange and of the stifling burden caused by foreign debts. We appreciate the active role played by Mexico in the "Delhi Six" and in the efforts of the Contadora Group to find lasting and mutually acceptable solutions to the conflict ion Central America, the greetings message states. The message expresses the support of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the Guatemala agreements and the conviction that only the strict observance of these agreements can contribute to a solution and a way out of the existing crisis and to settle the urgent, socioeconomic problems existing in this area.

The BCP is convinced, the greetings message further points out, that the processes of restructuring in the USSR and in Bulgaria, as well as in other countries, will give new impetus to the struggle for peace and social progress and will expand the opportunities for joint efforts by all revolutionary and democratic, peace-loving forces.

The greetings message finally expresses the sincere readiness of the BCP to develop and strengthen its relations of friendship and cooperation with the Mexican Socialist Party in the interest of the peoples in the two friendly countries, in the interest of peace, democracy, and progress throughout the world.

Goods Exchange Protocol Signed With GDR

AU282131 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Nov 87

[Text] Bulgaria and the GDR will increase their goods exchange next year by 3 percent. This is provided for in the protocol for goods exchange and payments in 1988 signed in Sofia today by Marin Marinov, deputy minister of trade of Bulgaria, and Dieter Lemke, deputy minister for foreign trade of the GDR.

A large role in stabilizing the rates of exchange of goods between the two countries is being played by specialization and production sharing on a bilateral and multilateral basis. The percentage of such products exceeds 35 percent. Contracts have already been concluded for 85 percent of the mutual deliveries to be made next year.

Voicing their satisfaction with the results of the negotiations, the leaders of the two delegations emphasized that the trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and the GDR are a model for interrelations between two socialist partners. At present the GDR is Bulgaria's second-largest foreign trade partner, and the first socialist country to sign a goods exchange protocol for 1988.

British Business Week Opens in Sofia 1 Dec

AU011411 Sofia BTA in English 1205 GMT 1 Dec 87

["Bulgaro-British Business Contacts"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 1 (BTA)—The British Business Week in Sofia is an example of the growing business contacts between the two countries. It is organized by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Foreign Trade Council.

Twenty-five leading British companies, such as Rank Xerox, GEC Computers (data processing,, storing and distribution), and Costain Petrocarbon (technologies for the petrochemical industry), are taking part in the event. Bulgaria is represented by the Electronics Association, the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association, and over 50 manufacturers and trading companies.

Thirteen reports on electronics, the petrochemical industry, pharmaceuticals, artificial fibres, design, packing, and marketing will be read during a seminar.

The two countries' business circles are to discuss the possibilities for broadening the forms of economic cooperation in the light of the changes in Bulgaria's economy.

Bulgarian TV Interviews India's Gandhi

AU281903 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 28 Nov 87

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA)—The INF treaty, which is expected to be signed during Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Washington, will be "another breakthrough on the front for humanity living in peace," said Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, in an interview for Bulgarian Television broadcast tonight.

The Indian head of government discussed in detail the Delhi Declaration he signed with Mr Gorbachev one year ago. He called this document "a very major breakthrough because it looks at the world in a new way." "We thought it is a major breakthrough to have a superpower sign a document like that, and we were very pleased that General Secretary Gorbachev has given a new direction in world politics for disarmament," Mr Gandhi said.

Asked whether he believed that the world in the future can come to terms with nuclear weapons and get rid of their threat, Mr Rajiv Gandhi indicated that "it is not a question of can or will, we must (do that). If we don't, I don't think the world can survive... The only way is to learn to live with each other... We should learn to accept other (socioeconomic) systems and allow them to compete on their own merits."

India's message to the present-day world is "living together in peace and harmony, giving more importance to the human being and looking to end differences between various groups," the Indian leader said, winding up his answers.

Zhivkov Greets 'Arafat on Palestinian Day

AU302013 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, expressing most cordial greetings on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine:

The Bulgarian people highly appreciate the selfless and heroic struggle waged by the Palestinians, under the leadership of the PLO, for the implementation of their irrevocable national rights to self-determination and the establishment of their own state on their territory, the telegram points out. This just struggle was widely recognized on an international scale and enjoys the support of all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

In expressing our invariable solidarity with the fighting Palestinian people, we are convinced that the Palestinian resistance movement will be capable of rallying its ranks even more closely on an anti-imperialist and patriotic basis, and of consolidating its alliance with progressive Arab forces.

I can assure you that in the future, guided by its positions of principle, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to render overall assistance to the Arab people of Palestine and to the other Arab peoples in their struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the telegram stresses.

Editorial Welcomes U.S.-Soviet Missile Accord

AU301852 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Prior to the Signing"]

[Text] The Geneva meeting between Minister E. Shevardnadze and Secretary G. Shultz drew the final stroke under the draft treaty on the elimination of a whole category of land-based nuclear missiles, those with a range of between 550 and 5,500 km. The long and difficult negotiations, which had many exciting moments, have been brought to a successful end. For the first time in the history of disarmament talks, the United States and the USSR agreed to eliminate, that is, to dismantle, destroy, and remove, parts of their nuclear arsenal. This first act of genuine nuclear disarmament will be confirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev's and Ronald Reagan's signatures in the course of the CPSU general secretary's visit to the United States, whose official program will start on 8 December.

The conclusion of the treaty required personal talks between the minister of foreign affairs and the secretary of state and their visits to the two countries' capitals. Naturally, extraordinary attention to the talks was devoted by M. Gorbachev and President Reagan. This bears out the complexity of the talks, in the course of which the Soviet and American delegations have been tackling problems, which they had not encountered in any of the previous disarmament talks. However, at the same time this fact furnishes proof of the bilateral interest and endeavor—also displayed this time on the American side—to reach a tangible result. This is an important and telling experience. There has been a certain change in the atmosphere of Soviet-American negotiations. The so-badly-needed operativeness, constructiveness, and seriousness of approach have appeared, qualities in which the United States, in particular, left much to be desired in the recent past. The level-headed and sober approach holds out a promising prospect, a well-founded hope that the United States and the USSR will form a more solid foundation permitting a successful development of the disarmament process.

The concluding phase of the talks focused on problems of verification. The issue for both sides was to work out a control mechanism that would guarantee complete compliance with the treaty. But that was only part of the whole problem; much more than that was at stake. The fact is that the system of verification must demonstrate that its underlying principles can be applied in enforcing other disarmament commitments as well, particularly those in the area of strategic weapons. According to information from Geneva, a system of verification has been discussed, ranging from modern technical devices to on-site inspection—on the military bases where missiles are deployed, but also in the factories where they are made. The inspection process has been worked out for a period of 13 years.

The unusual complexity of the package of measures, in which each provision is elaborated to the minutest detail, placed considerable demands on the political will and readiness of the partners in negotiations; but not only on them.

Socialist Czechoslovakia has made every conceivable effort to contribute to the success of the talks. As E. Shevardnadze said at the press conference in Geneva: "I will say bluntly that were it not for the support of our allies—the CSSR and the GDR—this treaty would not have been reacted." The agreement serves our cardinal security interests and the Soviet Union has had our full and unconditional support in its negotiations. We realize that in the question of the Pershing-1A missiles, the Soviet Union successfully defended and enforced the demand for the elimination of these missiles, part of which is directed at our territory and thus poses a direct nuclear threat to us.

It is particularly valuable that—judging from the latest statements—the United States has accepted the Soviet view that the agreed document is the first step, the beginning of a whole chain of requisite treaties and agreements. In the queue is the area of strategic weapons, the most destructive means of mass annihilation, and reports from Geneva suggest that here, too, more headway has been made.

It is extremely important that disarmament be perceived comprehensively, in mutual linkage and interdependence, that not a single component of the nuclear arsenal be passed over. The ultimate goal is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons—such is the unshakeable resolution of the USSR. The United States has accepted the first agreement. It is also showing readiness in negotiations on strategic weapons, but as for the questions of the militarization of space, it stubbornly insists that it disagrees. In general, American policy has advanced from a "No" of principle to all disarmament proposals to a "Yes" on partial issues. There is thus a visible development. Although this development must on no account be overestimated—swings and sudden turns in the American position cannot be ruled out—the shift in the American stance is evident, nonetheless.

The completion of the draft treaty on eliminating intermediate-range and operational-tactical missiles has established the necessary prerequisite for a Soviet-American summit. The first, usually most difficult, part of the task is behind us. The agreement should become a springboard for further negotiations, stimulating proof that mankind is, after all, capable of casting off the suicidal burden of nuclear weapons.

More on Visit by FRG's Genscher

Received by Husak

AU011428 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 87 pp 1,7

[Jan Kovarik report: "G. Husak Received FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK)—CSSR President Gustav Husak received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice-chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit, at Prague Castle this Thursday [26 November]. [passage omitted]

Festive Dinner in the Guest's Honor [subhead]

B. Chnoupek and his wife gave a festive dinner in honor of H.D. Genscher and his wife on Thursday [26 November] in Cernin Palace in Prague. Both ministers delivered speeches.

B. Chnoupek stated that the mutual talks have confirmed the concurrence or proximity of views on a number of international issues, above all the fact that in the nuclear space age one cannot resolve conflicts by military means, cannot tolerate a mistake in political assessments or decisions, and even less should one harm them through egotism, distrust, and prejudice.

He underscored the significance of new political thinking in international relations, which the Soviet Union is so greatly enriching with fresh, valuable philosophical and practical stimuli.

The mutual dependence of the present world and its progress require a consistent orientation toward the creation of a long-term, stable, and guaranteed order, with human priority over all other orders. We see this in the peaceful restructuring of international relations, in the comprehensive system of international peace and security, in which nobody aspires to receive greater security than that enjoyed by others. It is this approach that provides correct answers to the key issues of today.

We welcome the fact that the idea of nuclear disarmament is becoming a work program. We have heard the results of negotiations between the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers in Geneva with satisfaction. The prepared agreement, a document of international significance, will reach far beyond the framework of Soviet-American relations; it will be of extreme significance for the CSSR, the FRG, and seven other states which are to participate in its fulfillment. The coming Soviet-American summit meeting is sure to bring progress in the key issue—the removal of the nuclear threat. We expect the signing of the agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles to produce a chain reaction. It should lead to the elimination of further classes of nuclear arms, to a ban on the militarization of outer space, to an all-round assessment of the future treaty on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, to setting out stands on not abrogating the treaty on the limitation of the antimissile defense system for a stipulated period, as well as to a reassessment of a set of issues, from the reduction of further kinds of weapons to regional conflicts.

We appreciate the Federal Government's commitment not to modernize the Pershing-1A missiles, to eliminate them, and not to replace them by other systems—a commitment to which you, Mr Federal Minister, have personally contributed, and which has helped achieve a basic accord between Washington and Moscow.

In this way the new political thinking is yielding the first fruit, Minister Chnoupek emphasized. One has succeeded in stopping the escalation of international tension. The disarmament dialogue is intensifying. Public opinion's influence on world politics is increasing. All these are favorable signs.

Nevertheless, we are alarmed by many dangerous steps—by plans to militarize outer space, by declarations about "compensating" for the elimination of American missiles through conventional and nuclear military augmentation, and by the development of regional conflicts, particularly in the Persian Gulf, but also in the Middle East and Central America.

We regard the principle of a sensible adequacy of armed forces on the lowest possible level as the basis of deepening trust. This principle is anchored in the military doctrine of our defense alliance. We appeal for increasing the effectiveness of the Geneva disarmament conference. We energetically strive to achieve a speedy conclusion of a convention on a total, general ban on chemical arms and on eliminating stockpiles of them. We consistently promote the elaboration of a strict and effective national and international verification system (including on-site inspection) in other spheres as well. We are backing the consolidation of the UN's authority. We are in favor of deepening the all-European process and regard the achievement of a mandate for speedily opening negotiations on a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional armament from the Atlantic up to the Urals (as we proposed in Budapest) as the primary task of the Vienna meeting. We will also welcome talks on new confidence and security-building measures. Our proposal to convene an economic forum in Prague remains in force and has been further elaborated. We are making progress in negotiations on the establishment of CEMA-EEC relations. We support the proposal to arrange a conference on humanitarian issues in Moscow. Together with the GDR, we propose setting up a nuclear-free corridor along the divide between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and a zone free of chemical arms in central Europe. We welcome the Soviet proposal to radically reduce the military confrontation in northern Europe and the Arctic region.

Minister Chnoupek concluded by recalling that the development of CSSR-FRG relations is gaining in both scope and intensity, as attested to by the dialogue between the governments and parliaments of the two countries, the contacts between social organizations, economic and cultural contacts, and cooperation in education, science, medical care, and environmental protection. [passage omitted]

Jakes Receives CPSU Delegation

LD010959 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Anatoliy Skripnikov, deputy chief of the Economic Department, which is on a study visit to Czechoslovakia, was received by comrade Milos Jakes in Prague today. The comradely friendly conversation dealt with questions about the work of party organs and organizations during the current stage of restructuring the economic mechanism.

Chnoupek Receives Soviet Envoy Lomakin

LD012127 Prague CTK in English 1917 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Prague Dec 1 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin to discuss further development of cooperation and the current international situation.

Fojtik Leads Delegation to French CP Congress

LD011823 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Prague Dec 1 (CTK)—A Czechoslovak Communist Party Delegation, led by presidium alternate member and secretary of its Central Committee Jan Fojtik, left here Tuesday for France to attend the 26th Congress of the French Communist Party.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

Bilak Receives Cuban Party Official

LD011016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba. They informed each other about the performance of tasks emerging from the conclusions of the 17th and 3d congresses of both communist parties. They evaluated questions of the development of further cooperation and exchanged views on current questions connected with new approaches to solving the tasks of the building of socialism. They also exchanged views on the development of the present international situation and spoke highly of the importance of the meeting of representatives of fraternal parties and movements on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution.

Nemec Calls for Implementation of GATT Rules

LD020952 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Geneva Dec 1 (CTK)—Unsatisfactory trends in international trade, the continuing imbalance in the monetary and payments sphere and the growing protectionism were criticized by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jiri Nemec at a GATT session here today.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade pointed to the necessity to counter the present protective measures and to implement the principles and rules of GATT. The current multilateral trade talks whose mission is to strengthen the international trade system and remove barriers hindering it should deal with all these problems.

Jiri Nemec further pointed to Czechoslovakia's active participation in GATT's activities.

CPCZ CC Discusses Economic Reform

LD250039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee at its session today discussed the preparation for the next session of the party's Central Committee which will concern itself with the realization of the line of the 17th congress, in particular with economic reform, restructuring of the economic mechanism and the further strengthening of socialist democracy in our society. At the same time it set out the specific procedure for further work.

The Presidium also evaluated the tasks of communists in the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in connection with the preparation of its 10th congress. It emphasized the exceptional importance of the highly meritorious activity of this important social organization of the National Front for the deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and for the development of relations between our and Soviet people. It recommended that the activity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association should above all concentrate on explaining the importance, significance and goal of the revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society being realized on the initiative and under the leadership of the CPSU. It is a significant calling of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association to make use of modern and attractive ways of familiarizing particularly the young generation with the truth about the Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee also evaluated some other questions of internal and foreign policy. It noted the report on the results of the official visit by the Federal Assembly delegation to Indonesia.

CPSL CC Presidium Discusses Market Situation

LD011824 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee Presidium, at its session today, discussed a Slovak Government report on the domestic market situation, its prospects up to the end of the year, and its prospects for the coming year. The Presidium noted that although the planned retail turnover has been exceeded in Slovakia since the beginning of the year by more than one-half billion Kcs there are shortcomings in satisfying consumers demands, primarily with regard to the range of goods available.

The presidium commissioned the appropriate officials of the Slovak Government to deal speedily with the situation, to concentrate attention above all on supplying the winter market with increased deliveries. The Presidium further commissioned communists working in the national committees to carry out continual checks in order to achieve sufficient supplies to the winter market. Communists in the appropriate central organs, production, trade, and cooperative organizations were resolutely told that the resolution of the 17th party congress binds them to adopt efficient measures to safeguard the demands of consumers, above all in the range of goods required.

The Presidium also discussed the results of the public discussion on the draft bill on agricultural cooperatives. It praised the constructive quality of the large number of comments and stressed that the discussion confirmed a univocal agreement with the proposed bill.

The Presidium went on to discuss a report on the work of the Kosice City Party Committee in implementing the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the tasks arising from the resolution of the CPSL congress, and the resolution of the regional party conference. It praised the work of the Kosice City party organization and, at the same time, it expressed the demand, in the interest of improving citizens' living conditions, to focus the attention of leading employees, officials, and the national committees on tackling important problems.

The CPSL Central Committee Presidium stressed that the present significant stage of development requires that the party organs and organizations, each communist, should be actively and enterprisingly in the vanguard of the struggle for fulfilling the tasks of restructuring. In this spirit, the entire preparation of the annual membership meetings and party conferences must be used for the aim of a principled increase in the efficiency of the party's political, organizational, and ideological work.

Soviet-U.S. Arms Accord Praised

AU301901 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 87 p 2

[W.M. commentary: "And Now the First Step"]

[Text] What Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz had to tell the international public in Geneva on Tuesday [24 November], was welcomed with pleasure and satisfaction everywhere in the world. Erich Honecker did this on behalf of the GDR citizens in a statement which has been published today on page one.

By settling the last open questions, the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers have reached agreement on a treaty on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles with shorter and longer ranges. The way has thus been cleared for Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan to sign this first agreement on nuclear disarmament. The signatures they intend to give at the summit meeting in Washington will completely abolish two kinds of nuclear weapons. The first step on the way to a world free from all nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons can now be made.

One can see that the peace program of socialism bears fruit, as Erich Honecker stated. Owing to the consistent and resourceful policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states, the commitment of the worldwide peace movement, and the realism of politicians in the West, an end can be put to the exacerbation of the international situation. Now the door to more far-reaching negotiations can be pushed open. The disarmament proposal submitted at the Warsaw Pact Berlin summit comprises all types of strategic offensive weapons, conventional arms, and armed forces. We are in favor of moving from zero option to zero option according to the principle of equality and equal security, as was pointed out by Erich Honecker.

The Soviet foreign minister stressed in Geneva that the agreement would not have been possible without support from the GDR and CSSR. In this connection he referred to the contribution which the U.S. allies, particularly the FRG, made to this outcome. The current state of affairs does indeed provide an occasion for recalling the course of events since the first days of March when the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee suggested to the U.S. President that the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe be excluded from the package of questions discussed at the Reykjavik summit and that an agreement be concluded on the elimination of these weapons.

At that time the GDR not only welcomed the Soviet initiative but supported it with steps of its own on the same day. The GDR Party and State leadership reaffirmed its support for the USSR proposal that, immediately after the signing of such an agreement, the longer-range, operational-tactical missiles which were deployed in response to the stationing of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe would have to be withdrawn from GDR territory.

At the same time Erich Honecker addressed a message to Helmut Kohl and drew the attention of the FRG chancellor to the historic chance which would result from the realization of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for freeing the world from nuclear weapons. At the end of August the chancellor stated that his government is ready to eliminate the Pershing-1A missiles which threatened to prevent the conclusion of an agreement on the so-called double-zero option for medium-range missiles.

Shortly afterwards Erich Honecker paid an official visit to the FRG. In the joint communique released on this occasion, the two leading statesmen of the GDR and FRG agreed that, in view of the responsibility resulting from their joint history, they must make particular efforts for peaceful coexistence in central Europe. In the communique the two German states state the following: War must never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

Now a new opportunity is presenting itself to comply with this demand. Erich Honecker left no doubt that the GDR will do everything for the agreement to be realized and for this first nuclear disarmament step, which will be made at the beginning of December, to be followed by further steps.

The agreement on medium-range missiles and the history of its coming into existence teaches significant lessons to all who, in this spirit, want to make peace on our planet more secure. It proves above all that by assessing the situation in a realistic manner, by approaching the topical problems in a reasonable fashion, and by displaying political will in solving them, while at the same time taking into account the legitimate interest of all those concerned, it is possible to move mountains and to remove mountains of the most dangerous weapons. But it has also been demonstrated that the most aggressive imperialist forces countered it with great resolve. Now it becomes clear that, after they have lost their battle for the medium-range missiles, they will do everything to obstruct further disarmament agreements and to fuel the arms race instead.

Thus the time has not come for the peace movement to stop its efforts if the elimination of weapons of mass destruction is really to get under way. Quite the contrary!

Leuschner Comments on INF Agreement

DW011414 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] A prototype has been created that may facilitate future disarmament agreements, and above all, the road has been cleared of something that often enough has served as a pretext to Western disarmament opponents—the alleged verification problem. In that respect, too, a psychological barrier has been removed. Nobody in the future will be able to dodge the

question why there should not be any follow-up moves. Those are the elements of an agreement that will be ready for signing at the Washington summit in a few days. Let us deal with some aspects of the agreement that will play a role in the future.

Regarding asymmetry, it has been stressed that the Soviet Union has to disarm more than the United States. That is correct. In Geneva, a more reasonable principle has been accepted—the principle that whoever has more has to disarm more. In this special case the Soviet Union was affected; in other cases, NATO will be affected. We hope that it will then act on the same principle and demonstrate the same common sense. We will see whether it will do so in the negotiations on strategic weapons, a field in which the United States, according to Western estimates, has at least 2,000 warheads more than the Soviet Union.

A second problem is coming to the fore again. The agreement will become effective as soon as the two countries' legislative bodies have ratified it. Nobody has any misgivings about its ratification by the Supreme Soviet. But some people are worried about possible difficulties in the U.S. Congress. Their concern is understandable for two reasons. First, we are aware of the influence the opponents of disarmament have on certain representatives and senators, and second, we have bitter memories of the SALT II treaty, which was signed but not ratified by Congress. Can what happened in the past be repeated? It would be futile for us to make prophecies.

At any rate, in U.S. public opinion the voices in favor of the agreement prevail. Congress will also have to take into account that the repetition of previous mistakes would have much greater political consequences worldwide. It strikes us that many politicians in Western Europe are urging ratification without delay. While that does not guarantee anything, it does modify the comparison with SALT II. In a few months we will know more. [passage omitted]

Do both sides really intend to move from zero option to zero option step by step? At their recent Bucharest meeting, the Warsaw Pact defense ministers answered that question clearly and positively. The leading NATO military people, on the other hand, have by no means answered it as clearly. Thus we will have to be prepared for political struggle in the future that requires efforts and ideas by politicians and diplomats, as well as their support by the public. Some journalists in the West are now devoting a lot of their time to proving that the peace movement has become unnecessary because everything is going well between the Russians and Americans. The intention to lull the public is more than obvious. But at the same time it also shows that the influence of the movement is not denied. Why expend so much energy putting something out of operation if it has no effect at all? [passage omitted]

Europe's role in a qualitatively new stage of the dialogue between the two superpowers certainly is a large field, and part of it is the relationship between the two German states. Both the GDR and the FRG benefit directly from the agreement because in the future fewer nuclear weapons will be deployed on our territory. Yet, fewer weapons does not mean no weapons, and it also does not mean that the concentration of non-nuclear armed forces along the dividing line of the two alliances will be automatically reduced.

An SED-SPD joint working group has now discussed the question of what active role the two German states would have to play in future disarmament negotiations. In the SPD Press Service, Wilhelm Bruhns has asked whether that should not be discussed at the government level between the two German states. And in the article he says more specifically: Why should the two commissioners at their next meeting not discuss the structural incapacity to attack? I would say, our government would certainly not object to such a plan.

SED-SPD Working Group Meet in Berlin 27 Nov

LD271645 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov ADN—The first working group of the SED-SPD joint working group on security questions, which was agreed upon by Erich Honecker and Hans-Jochen Vogel on 15 May 1987, was held Friday in Berlin. The group was led by Hermann Axen and Egon Bahr. The group will discuss ideas and proposals which can contribute to a reduction in conventional armed forces and armaments, to a reduction in offensive potential, and to nonaggression, particularly on the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. This discussion will take place in connection with the gradual elimination of all weapons of mass destruction in Europe.

The representatives of the SED and SPD unreservedly welcomed the forthcoming signing of the agreement on the global elimination of the Soviet and U.S. nuclear medium-range and operational-tactical missiles by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. They put forward the view that this start to nuclear disarmament is an important step which brings both sides greater security.

It is suited to paving the way towards reducing the decades of confrontation above all in Europe and developing the cooperation agreed in Helsinki in 1975 on a broad scale. This opportunity should be used without delay by all European states—and in particular by the two German states—as agreed upon in the communique on the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG in order to seize their own, farther-reaching initiatives for a drastic reduction of the military potential, which exists in especially high concentrations on our continent. The joint working group points out that the proposals it has drafted for a nuclear weapon-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe are now even

more topical. It expresses the hope that there will be a global ban on all chemical weapons. This global ban could be realized more rapidly if trust and stability are created more quickly in the area of major concentration of these terrible weapons, in Europe, and if international experiences are gathered.

For this reason a regional European solution in line with the proposals of the SED, SPD, and CPCZ can facilitate and promote the conclusion of a global agreement on chemical weapons.

The joint SED-SPD working group will hold its second working meeting in Bonn on 28 January 1988.

The meeting in Berlin was attended by:

For the SED: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Uschner, deputy departmental head of the Central Committee and secretary of the Foreign Policy Commission in the Politburo; Prof Dr Manfred Mueller, head of the fundamental issues section at the Potsdam-Babelsberg Institute of International Relations; Dr Guenter Hillmann, section head in the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Karl-Heinz Wagner, member of the International Politics and Economics Department in the SED Central Committee.

For the SPD: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control in the FRG Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the Working Group for Chemical Disarmament and representative of the Foreign Policy Working Group in the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD Bundestag group executive and of the SPD party executive; Erwin Horn, member of the SPD Bundestag group executive; Hermann Scheer, representative of the Disarmament and Arms Control Working Group in the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD Party Council; and Uwe Stehr, specialist for disarmament and arms control in the SPD Bundestag group.

Austrian CP Chairman Muhri Pays Visit

Holds Talks with Honecker

LD301503 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, for friendly talks.

The interlocutors paid tribute to the close, fraternal relations between both parties, which have developed in the course of decades of joint struggle against reaction, fascism, and war, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Under current international conditions, it was stressed, the active cooperation of communist and workers' parties as well as all forces of reason and realism in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente is a pressing demand of the times. The positive results of the recent meeting of 178 parties and movements in Moscow was of outstanding significance for this.

Erich Honecker and Franz Muhri were in agreement in stating that the international situation continues to be tense but the peoples can take new hope. The summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan starting in a few days, the signing of an agreement on the removal of land-based medium-range missiles, planned talks on a reduction in strategic offensive weapons, on strengthening the ABM Treaty, and on limiting nuclear tests and other issues bear witness to the fact that there is a real chance to achieve a turnaround to detente, disarmament, and cooperation. It is now a matter of making greater efforts to exploit the possibility of an improvement in the global situation.

Franz Muhri expressed his appreciation in this context for the active policy of dialogue and for the development of relations of peaceful coexistence by which the GDR is making an active contribution to peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. He reasserted the Austrian Communist Party's full support for the proposal to create a chemical weapon-free zone and a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe.

The parties welcomed the positive development of political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and Austria, which are of advantage to both peoples, which have a positive effect on securing peace and detente, and which both parties will continue to support actively.

The chairman of the Austrian Communist Party briefed his host on the struggle and positive contribution by the Austrian Communists for the defense of social achievements and the democratic rights of working people, the right to work and the maintenance of permanent neutrality and independence. The Austrian Communist Party supports an active contribution by Austria in the interest of international disarmament and the prevention of a nuclear war of destruction.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee briefed his guest on the successful fulfillment of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which were directed toward the good of the people and toward securing peace. The results achieved in this show that the working people of the GDR, firmly allied with the party of the working class, are using their strength to continue to strengthen socialism and thus to make peace more secure.

Franz Muhri stressed that it is good for the Austrian Communists to know that the socialist GDR is developing stability dynamically and is bringing out the advantages of socialism increasingly more effectively.

The leading representatives of the SED and Austrian Communist Party discussed specific measures to further deepen cooperation between both parties.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, were, from the Austrian Communist Party side, Erwin Scharf, member of the Central Committee; and from the SED side Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Guenther Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department.

Honecker Hosts Lunch

LD301506 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1244 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today in Berlin hosted a lunch in honor of Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. Also present at the Palais Unter den Linden were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Herman Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Inge Lange. Also present were other members of the SED Central Committee, and from the Austrian side, Erwin Scharf, member of the Austrian CP Central Committee.

Finnish CP Delegation Pays Visit

AU010907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Nov 87 p 5

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party (Unity) headed by Deputy Chairman Yrjoe Hakanen, was on a study visit to the GDR from 23-27 November 1987. It was received for a talk by Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership. Taking the Bezirk of Halle as an example, he briefed the delegates on the hard work of the GDR working people to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. Before that, at the Academy for Social Sciences of the SED Central Committee, the Finnish guests had a comprehensive exchange of opinions with Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee, on topical problems of the communists' fight for peace and social progress.

Finnish President Receives Homann

LD011035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Helsinki, 30 Nov (ADN)—Finnish President Mauno Koivisto today received Prof Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany, for a friendly exchange of views. The GDR politician conveyed cordial greetings from State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, which were reciprocated.

Koivisto said he had exceedingly pleasant memories of his visit to the GDR and his important and interesting talks with Erich Honecker. His visit to the GDR and the previous visit by the GDR State Council chairman to Finland had further deepened the trusting relations between the two states. President Koivisto and Prof Homann agreed that the forthcoming signing of the agreement on the global removal of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles is a first genuine step on the path to disarmament, which must be followed by others regarding nuclear and with conventional and chemical weapons.

Agreement was also expressed that the northern maritime areas should be included in the confidence-building measures of the CSCE process in accordance with a proposal made by the Finnish statesman. Koivisto spoke of the significance of cutting the opposing forces of the military alliance systems so as to further stabilize the situation in Europe. He heard with interest that a meeting of leading politicians on the question of nuclear-weapons-free zones is planned in the GDR next year. In this connection both politicians emphasized the role of public opinion, regional disarmament, and detente initiatives for the creation of a visible improvement in relations.

Prof Homann arrived in Helsinki today with NDPD delegation. The delegation embarked on the visit at the invitation of the National Coalition Party for talks on the further expansion of party relations, as well as on international questions, which started this afternoon. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Ilkka Suominen, chairman of the National Coalition Party, minister for trade and industry.

Honecker Receives DPRK Ambassador For Talks

AU011556 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [27 November] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Pak Yong-chan, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, for a friendly talk. The ambassador conveyed most cordial congratulations from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea and DPRK president, and presented to Erich

Honecker the DPRK State Banner Order First Class, which had been awarded to him on the occasion of his 75th birthday by a decree of the DPRK People's Central Committee.

Pak Yong-chan underlined that, by awarding this high order of the DPRK once again, tribute is paid to Erich Honecker's great achievements in consolidating and developing the traditional fraternal friendship between the two parties, states, and peoples. Erich Honecker, who accepted this award deeply moved, evaluated it as an expression of the recognition of the international activities of the SED and the GDR in the interest of peace and socialism.

Erich Honecker asked the ambassador to convey his thanks and most cordial greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and DPRK president.

Further on Activities at Church of Zion

Government Orders Church Closed

LD272235 Hamburg DPA in German 1931 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—The GDR authorities apparently want to prevent or at least stem protests against the searching of the Environment Library in East Berlin and the arrest of two of its staff members. In the Church of Zion, in which around 500 people this evening affirmed their solidarity with those affected by the state actions, Pastor Hans Simon announced that he had shortly before been advised by representatives of the municipal authorities and the borough that the church had been closed by the state building inspectors. He had said in reply that services had taken place in the church during the summer without objection and that the timing of this advice was strange. Moreover, the parish, to which the Environment Library belongs, had only been called upon to fence off the church tower.

Church of Zion building manager Carlo Jordan strongly denied any closure by the building inspectors in the form maintained by the state representatives. To his knowledge of the documents the church was not closed. Members of peace and environment groups had come to the event at the church from distant GDR towns.

The "vigil" at the entrance to the Church of Zion was maintained throughout the day. This form of protest against the actions by the state is due to be continued. For Saturday evening and Sunday noon services in the yard of the parish house were announced to affirm solidarity with those arrested. Many statements of solidarity from towns in the GDR and from evangelical parishes in East Berlin were reported in the church.

Further Demonstrations

AU272029 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2012 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] East Berlin—This evening 300-400 members of opposition groups have again demonstrated in front of East Berlin's Zion Church for the release of two employees of the church-affiliated "Environmental Library."

In the presence of a strong contingent of security officers, the parish priest announced that he had been told by state authorities that the church had been closed by the police. Previously, only the church's tower had been closed for restoration work on the facade.

Detained Pacifists Freed

AU281500 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 28 Nov 87

[Text] Berlin, Nov 28 (AFP)—East German authorities Saturday released the last two members of a pacifist-ecology group arrested Wednesday at the Protestant Zionskirche (Church of Zion) in East Berlin, reliable sources said here.

The two, Wolfgang Rueddenklau and Bert Schlegel, who ran a library dealing with environmental issues, were detained when police searched the church which had become a regular haunt of ecologists and Christian militants.

However the sources said the two men still faced prosecution under a law banning "membership of a group pursuing illegal aims".

The East German authorities said the group was "making pamphlets hostile to the state". These were believed to deal with environmental and human rights issues.

On Friday, the West German Government called for the release of the two men stressing that "actions against human rights put pressure on relations between the two German states."

Late Friday, East German police arrested a man outside the Zionskirche only hours after 400 young demonstrators gathered there to demand the release of the two pacifists, sources close to the clergy in East Berlin said.

Witnesses said police roughed up the man who had tried to light a candle outside the church in protest at the arrests.

FRG's Jenninger Assesses Arrests

DW291140 Hamburg BILD in German 28 Nov 87 p 2

[Interview with Bundestag President Dr Philipp Jenninger, CDU, by Wolfgang Kenntemich; date and place not given]

[Text] *Bild*: How do you assess the wave of arrests in the GDR?

Jenninger: I see in the current incidents in East Berlin and other GDR cities a disappointing sign of weakness. Even though there were indications that such developments might take place, the way the GDR State Security acted and the circumstances are a setback in the efforts to push elementary human rights. The GDR will have to answer the question whether it intends to act as a brake in times of "glasnost" and "perestroyka."

Bild: Many people are worried that Honecker might restrict contacts with the West and travelling opportunities.

Jenninger: The GDR leadership should know that this would hit intra-German relations at their most sensitive point. Therefore, I do not believe the clearly positive developments of recent years will generally change.

Bild: What could Bonn do?

Jenninger: The most important thing is that things do not escalate. Nobody wants that. The GDR leadership should be reminded of the fact that the church in the GDR has always worked toward conciliation and moderation. We have to make very clear to the responsible people that their state is not in jeopardy if they give human rights more room.

Bild: Could official contacts between the two parliaments contribute to maintaining and expanding human alleviations?

Jenninger: Closer contacts between the Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber only make sense if they help improve the situation of the people in both states on German soil.

FRG Daily Comments

DW291315 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 28 Nov 87 p 4

[Article by "JR": "Glasnost Under the Church Roof"]

[Text] Why are the GDR security authorities organizing their little fall hunt for peace, environmental, and human rights groups whose territories certainly have been known for quite some time now? There is no easy comprehensive answer to that question. The most surprising interpretation has come from the president of the High Consistory, Manfred Stolpe, who holds the second highest position in the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR. He says the party-state leadership needed some breathing space. The church representative does not tell us why it was out of breath, nor does he explain the striking contradiction that somebody who is in need of rest becomes particularly active. In addition, the crack-down on a writers and printers collective working secretly under the roof of the East Berlin Zion Church does not create quiet at all—on the contrary, as the excitment in the GDR and elsewhere has shown.

In that respect, the reaction demonstrated by the Soviet news agency TASS is particularly interesting. In a fraternal manner it adopts the ADN version that those caught red-handed reportedly produced "subversive" documents, but arrives at the autonomous judgment that those autonomous groups were backed by influential church quarters. That does not quite match the impression that church officials in the GDR are trying to convey—that the criminal prosecution authorities differentiate between activities protected by the church and those carried out by "autonomous" groups.

Of course, the SED in particular intends to intimidate all those groups who believe that under the roof of glasnost they could organize themselves independently and agitate on their own account. But what is Moscow's intention? Does it intend to present Erich Honecker, the opponent of glasnost and perestroyka, as somebody who is unable to keep his house in order, even though he is by no means distracted by thoughts about reform? The idea would be excellent, if Moscow did not have Boris Yeltsin, the autonomous speaker.

Official Talks With Church Representatives

AU010901 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Geneva (ADN)—The joint responsibility of Christians and Marxists for peace and the future of mankind was at the center of talks Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, held in Geneva this week. State Secretary Gysi had accepted the invitation of four ecumenical organizations and met with, among others, Gunnar Staalsett, general secretary of the Lutheran World Federation; Emilio Castro, general secretary of the World Church Council; Jean Fischzr, general secretary of the Conference of European Churches; Edmont Perret, general secretary of the Reformed World Federation; as well as Gerhart Riegner, co-chairman of the Jewish World Congress Executive.

As stated in a communique by the Ecumenical Center, the talks also focused on questions concerning the participation of the GDR churches in ecumenical programs.

State Secretary Gysi stressed that the planned agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles can only be a first step on the way to the removal of all nuclear weapons. At the same time measures directed at a new international order which excludes wars are to be taken. Prudence and realism characterize GDR foreign policy which is aimed at bringing about a coalition of reason, the communique states. The same is true for the position of the GDR Government with regard to the relation between state and church, and cooperation between Marxists and Christians. [passage omitted]

Army General Kessler Awards Border Troops
AU011355 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the GDR border troops, Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, awarded border troop companies the names of noncommissioned officers Eberhard Knospe, Ulrich Steinhauer, Manfred Weiss, and Siegfried Widera, who were murdered in the performance of their duties for the protection of the GDR state border. The members of these units pledged to continue to make their contributions to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace in the spirit of the legacy of their namesakes.

Jaruzelski, Delegation on Working Visit
LD021026 Budapest MTI in English
0953 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (MTI)—Wednesday morning Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, arrived on a friendly working visit in Budapest on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. He is accompanied by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Committee of the PUWP Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the Secretarial Office of the PUWP Central Committee, and Ernest Kucza, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PUWP Central Committee.

The Polish guests were met at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Kadar, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Geza Kotai, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee, members of the Central Committee.

Talks Open With Kadar
LD021458 Warsaw PAP in English
1405 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (PAP)—PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived in Hungary today for a one-day friendly working visit at the invitation of General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar.

Jaruzelski is accompanied by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Vice Premier Jozef Koziol, head of the Chancellary of the PUWP CC Secretariat Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the Foreign Department at the PUWP CC Ernest Kucza and a group of advisors and experts. Poland's Ambassador to Hungary Tadeusz Czechowicz is also a member of the delegation.

After the welcome ceremony at Budapest's Ferihegy 1 Airport Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar left for the Bela Kiraly residence where they began talks.

Sign Cooperation Agreement
LD021636 Warsaw PAP in English
1535 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (PAP)—After 1 p.m. Wojciech Jaruzelski together with the personalities accompanying him arrived in the building of the Hungarian National Assembly, where plenary talks commenced in the reception hall.

Shortly after the talks Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar signed a comprehensive programme of the development of relations between Poland and Hungary up to the year 2000.

Next, a gala dinner, in honour of PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski was given by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Grosz Continues Athens Visit

Visits Hungarian Embassy
LD271120 Budapest MTI in English
0958 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Athens, November 27 (MTI)—The Friday programme of Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz began with a visit to the Hungarian Embassy in Athens.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers gave a brief on the situation in Hungary, and timely tasks of the programme of advance.

The Hungarian Prime minister is to meet with Gharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, and will then see the sights of Athens. At noon Karoly Grosz is to meet with President Khristo Sartzetakis, in the presidential palace, then Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament, is to host a lunch in honour of Karoly Grosz.

The Hungarian prime minister is to hold an international press conference Friday afternoon in the Zappion Congress and Exhibition Centre, and will then meet with leading representatives of Greek business life.

Speaks at Athens Dinner
AU021105 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Nov 87 p 3

[MTI report on toast by Premier Karoly Grosz at the official dinner given in his honor by Andreas Papandreou in Athens on 26 November: "Karoly Grosz: Our Relations Can Be Dynamically Developed"]

[Text] Expressing thanks for his hearty welcome, Karoly Grosz reminded his audience that throughout history relations between the Hungarian and the Greek people have always been characterized by friendliness and mutual respect. Many thousands of Greek patriots found a new home in Hungary following the Greek civil war at the beginning of the 1950's.

"Our current talks have taken place in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual respect that characterize our relations," Grosz said. We agreed that our continuously widening economic, scientific and technological, cultural, and tourism relations serve the interests

of both nations. We unanimously agreed that the productive relationship between the MSZMP and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement is a significant factor in our excellent political relations and the regular high level meetings play a particularly important role.

"We can gladly conclude that there are no political obstacles to the further development of our relations. The different social systems and different political and economic commitments of our countries do not constitute an obstacle, either. The development of Hungarian-Greek relations proves the usefulness of the East-West dialogue and the mutual advantages in the expansion of cooperation."

Speaking about the situation in Hungary, Grosz said the following: "We do not hide the fact that we have difficulties. The Hungarian economy is struggling with disturbances in the economic balance. But we are really determined to overcome the difficulties. We will consistently further the reform process and modernize our economy in order to catch up with the leaders in international economic, scientific, and technological developments. We are determined to maintain our solvency because we would like to remain reliable partners in the future, too. We intend to increasingly rely in our stabilizing and development program on the possibilities inherent in international economic cooperation.

"We were glad to find that these endeavors are in harmony with the intentions of the Greek Government. Based on the experiences of the industrial cooperatives and joint enterprises established so far, we are convinced that it is in the interests of both countries that these modern forms of economic cooperation should have an increasingly broader scope in our relations. I am sure that existent artificial obstacles can be eliminated. It is encouraging that during our talks today, we unequivocally evaluated the prospects for the development of our economic relations as favorable.

"Hungary and Greece complement each other well in several front line research areas, and so we see potential for the establishment of closer cooperation also in the scientific-technological area.

"The development of our cultural relations also strengthens the respect of our peoples for each other, mutual trust, and understanding. I think that, with joint efforts, we could do even more to promote mutual acquaintance with each other's literature and folklore."

Grosz added that true to its policy on national minorities, the Hungarian People's Republic pays great attention to making it possible for the Greeks living in Hungary to cultivate their mother tongue and national culture, and preserve their traditions. "We not only enable them to maintain their ties with their country of origin, we also help them to do so. It is a comforting thought that our social security agreement takes care of the repatriated older generation.

"The large number of Hungarian and Greek tourists visiting each other's country contributes to the closeness of our peoples. We hope that the agreement on tourism we have just signed will lend further momentum to our tourism relations. We are also sure that our new information agreement will serve the cause of mutual understanding and a realistic and balanced supply of information.

"The fact that our ideas about the issues concerning the fundamental interests of mankind are identical or very similar, became unequivocally clear during our talks. We stand on the same side in our endeavors to prevent a worldwide catastrophe, curb the arms ace, completely liquidate nuclear weapons, and strengthen international trust. For our part, we greatly appreciate the peace-loving foreign policy of the Greek Government."

The premier said that the substantial improvement in Soviet-U.S relations, which has a decisive effect on East-West relations, is a promising development. We hope, he said, that the December summit and the agreement to be signed on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles will have a favorable effect on the entire international situation and will establish favorable conditions for progress in the other areas of arms limitation, too.

"The content and the excellent atmosphere of today's talks convinced me that Hungarian-Greek relations can be dynamically developed in all areas. Cooperation is a common desire of both countries' governments and peoples. The international conditions of such cooperation are at present better than ever. I am also convinced that the increasingly meaningful dialogue and the deepening system of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Greek Republic serve the cause of not only the two peoples, but also of peace and detente," Grosz concluded his toast.

Recounts Talks with Papandreou

LD290031 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 87

[From the "168 hours" program; no video available]

[Text] Karoly Gorsz is taking a short rest on the Island of Crete, and tomorrow his official visit to Greece will end. This morning the Hungarian head of government sailed through the Corinth Canal and laid a wreath on the memorial plaque of the two men who conceived the dea of the canal. The names of the two men happened to be Istvan Tor and Bela Gerschner. As we have already reported, Karoly Grosz held a press conference yesterday. On behalf of our editorial department Gabor Bankuti asked the following question:

[Begin recording] [Bankuti] On behalf of the "168 Hours" I would like to ask: Two years ago in Greece the implementation of the stabilization program, perhaps similar to ours, began. Have you exchanged experiences with Mr Papandreou regarding this and have you drawn any conclusion from it?

[Grosz] Prime Minister Papandreou spoke very comprehensively and with great expertise, paying particular attention to the interrelations between details about the experiences of stabilization. I, too, told him about the problems with which we are struggling in Hungary and the extent of the enterprises which we are undertaking now. We have received advice from Greek experts and, what's more, Hungarian experts have been able to study the experiences here and I thank the prime minister for that. We also reviewed the experiences gained regarding the handling of the situation of loss-making firms. We also had a discussion about the handling of inflation. The first lesson for me has been that the program must be implemented consistently, while the number two lesson is that there is a need for patience in the implementation of any program; the first transient failure or lack of success must not dissuade us from our objective. Another conclusion is that the economic issues to do with stabilization must be handled via political means as well. [end recording]

Returns to Budapest

LD301154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0545 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Premier Karoly Grosz, who arrived home yesterday from his 4-day official visit to Greece, granted an interview to Gabor Bankuti while still in Crete.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Bankuti] As you may well guess, there will be a few jokes in Budapest in the wake of your visit to Crete. For example, what were you looking for in the Labyrinth?

[Grosz] Well, the way out! There will be other jokes as well. For example, I have heard that you cannot buy chalk [the same word in Hungarian as for Crete] at home. They will ask whether we have brought any home.

However, to speak more seriously, the tasks at home are accumulating. Next week, in the 8th there will be a Central Committee session. Then on the 16th the National Assembly will meet in session and, in accordance with the schedule drawn up earlier, we will submit proposals to the National Assembly first and foremost in connection with the modernization of government work.

Now, at a time like this, preparation requires a lot of work. We have no right to make mistakes as regards development and modernization of organizations, but all we can do to make sure about this is to check through our ideas. There has already been a consultation on this with the National Council of Trade Unions, with the leaders of the Patriotic People's Front, and also with specialists. Still in this week there will be a consultation held on these issues with the leaders of the Communist Youth League Central Committee.

In addition, on Wednesday we will visit the Lenin Metallurgical Works, where the government will be holding a consultation on the status of major enterprises in County Borsod. All this is preparation for the National Assembly session. After all, the main point on the agenda of the parliamentary session is the budget. We will have to use this opportunity to give an account of what we have done in recent months.

It is my experience that there is once again a sense of heightened expectation in the country, as well as, here and there, some sort of disillusionment. It is said that nothing has happened. A great deal has happened since the fall session of the National Assembly. The workshop preparations for the realization of the concept are underway, which is something very important.

It also must be said that, irrespective of how badly our international balance of payments is developing, in 1987 our industry in particular produced a tremendous performance. It achieved a large volume of exports to the capitalist markets with a small increase—because there has been an increase—in the import from capitalist sources. Nevertheless, the reasons for the increase in our indebtedness include the significant shortfall in agriculture. A much smaller quantity of grain was produced in the known weather conditions; approximately 1.5 million tonnes, which was contracted for exports, what is more, hard currency exports. Second, there was the devaluation of the dollar and the change in the relationships between the various currencies, which involved us in considerable losses. Thus, even though industry has performed well, produced more than we had planned, it seems that our balance of payments is not improving in accordance with the 1987 plan targets. This is something about which public opinion must be told in detail. [end recording]

Data on Private Trade Sector Published

AU271450 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Nov 87 p 10

[Correspondent's report: "Figures on the Private Sector"]

[Text] According to information given at the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the number of private retailers increased only slightly—by 4.4 percent—in the first half of the current year, compared to the 7-8 percent increases registered in the same period of previous years. There was no change, however, in the proportion of interest toward the main professions: This time too, the fastest development took place in the catering sector, an increase of 10.5 percent; and the increase was slowest in the private food trade at slightly more than 2 percent.

One can notice a characteristic development in the clothing articles retail trade: Close to 3,000 private tradesmen returned their licenses—and the majority opened their shops in the past 2-3 years with more than 4,000 people starting such ventures. This shows, on the one hand, a flexibility in the private sector—entrepreneurs withdraw quite quickly from the relatively saturated areas and probably regroup their finances where there are less competition—on the other hand, this shows that the beginners do not adequately into account the business risks involved in their venture. The fact that the number of private retail shops selling in Budapest decreased by 4.7 percent in the first half 1987, and by 2.3 percent in the provinces is a sign of the above mentioned trend. It is characteristic of the pace and flexibility of capital regrouping that 13 percent of all private clothing retailers registered in the middle of 1987 opened their shops in 1987.

About one-third of all private retailers work in villages, particularly in counties most frequently visited by tourists: Somogy, Veszprem, Fejer, and Pest counties. The development of the private retail trade has about the same rate of in the towns and in the villages: 4.5 percent and 4.3 percent respectively, at least concerning the number of shops.

There are no exact data available on the turnover of goods, because procurement in the private sector is difficult to penetrate. The so called procurement from the central stock of goods is estimated to make up one-quarter of all procurement; this increased by 19 percent in the first 6 months of 1987 and was worth almost 6.5 billion forints. The figures show that the rate of increase in private retail turnover considerably exceeds that of state and cooperative sectors, and it is also much greater than the increase in the number of new private retail shops. (While the number of shops increased by only 4.4 percent, their turnover—only from the central stock of goods—increased by 19 percent.) The proportion of private retail trade in overall retail trade turnover is estimated to be 3 percent.

There is an approximately similar increase in the number of employees—employees and family members—in the private retail trade: 14 percent. Some 33,500 private retailers and more than 23,000 employees were registered in the middle of 1987. Thus close to 60,000 people were working in private retail trade.

Discussion on Military Economics

AU021432 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Nov 87 p 3

[Roundtable discussion between Engineer Colonel Dr Karoly Janza, first deputy head of the financial planning and economic section at the general staff of the Hungarian People's Army; Colonel Janos Turak, director of a department at the Ministry of Defense; and Dr Kalman Gulyas, director of the defense economy research group at the Karoly Marx Economic University; and Istvan Illes: "Round Table Discussion on Military Economic Management—Billions of Forints That Can Be Saved"; place and date not given]

[Text] What does defense economics deal with? Economists who are soldiers or military economists? Do economic processes and regulators apply to the Army? Does saving mean decreasing combat value? Our correspondent discussed these and other issues with Dr Karoly Janza, Janos Turak, and Dr Kalman Gulyas.

[Illes] Does the Hungarian People's Army manage itself, in the economic sense of the word?

[Janza] As regards the number of staff, the value of the property it handles, and its budget, the Hungarian People's army is the country's largest "enterprise." The financial conditions for its development and operation must be continuously ensured according to the requirements of combat readiness and training. Therefore, economic management is a condition for the existence of the Army, but the efficiency and the state of development of this management are not a matter of indifference from the point of view of the people's economy either. A significant change in our management began in 1968. Linking ourselves to the new economic management system that was based on regulators, we realized that we could not adhere to our system of central supply of our needs that had been practiced for several centuries. We introduced decentralized guidance and management procedures that are based on the independent economic activity of the military organizations and which implement economic methods. Regarding the troops' operational expenditures, they have become independent "budgetary units." We have also introduced income and performance-oriented forms of management into our cultural and social institutions and plants supplying basic products and services. The shift from the theory and practice of "relying on the treasury" to economic management presented and is presenting a qualitatively new requirement for the managers of our guiding and management organizations.

[Illes] Do the necessary conditions for this exist in the Army?

[Janza] There has been no tradition of management relying on these principles, and most of the career and warrant officers had insufficient economic knowledge. At any rate, there was a need to change the theory and make preparations expediently.

[Illes] What measures followed this realization?

[Turak] We have arranged for the further training of experts that direct the economic management and for regular, further economic training for commanders. With all this, we have established a correct attitude of the career staff and made them more perceptive of and more prepared for the implementation of more developed economic forms and methods. We have begun instruction in a new subject at military colleges and at the Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy. Every student—a candidate commander as well as a supply officer—receives a comprehensive knowledge of the interdependence

between military affairs and the economy, and of economic management that is based on modern economic principles and methods which can be implemented in the Army.

[Illes] Is there no special professional training for the economic management of defense?

[Gulyas] The Army and other armed bodies have an increasing demand for people with specialized, high-level qualifications; therefore, professional training in military economics has been going on at the Karl Marx Economic University for 4 years. A defense economics department will open at the university next year as part of the educational reform. Its graduates will be military-economists, and this will be stated in their diplomas.

[Illes] During the lectures on defense economics, will the students be taught how to save? Because at present there are many citizens who think the sums spent on national defense are excessive; what about next year, when these citizens become tax-payers...?

[Janza] It is not us, the soldiers, who decide what percentage of the budget can be spent for our expenditures. This always depends on domestic and foreign relations, our international obligations, and the level of preparedness maintained by the forces confronting us. But the sums transferred to us are at our disposal, and this is where our responsibility originates. I can say that we are not attempting to solve the issue of defense by using as little money as possible, at any cost; we aim to make use of the sums at our disposal as efficiently and economically as possible, that is, to achieve the highest combat value with the smallest expenditure possible. We use the sums saved in this way, among other things, to improve the living and service conditions of career soldiers and conscripts, and to modernize the barracks. That is why we think that it is important for commanders at the various levels and professional officers guiding economic management to know the processes under way in the domestic and world economy, to appropriately find their way in their economic environment, and to make efficient use of the economic techniques, procedures, and methods that are justified within the Army.

[Turak] But in order to enable this we had to develop a body of knowledge that will reflect budgetary management under a specialized, military system of conditions. By using categories that can be equally evaluated from a military and an economic point of view, we described the system of military economics, explored its general and specific characteristics and rules, and developed economic principles and methods that suit them best. This exploratory work that is developing knowledge continues.

[Illes] If I have understood you, you have developed the basis of a previously unexplored scientific area. But I think that military economics is not something particular to Hungary.

[Janza] In the countries of the world, generally speaking, the entire management of the armies is characterized by economic management based on central distribution of products. But this does not mean that certain areas of military activity—for example, military transportation, construction, repairs—lack independent military-economic branches. But we know little about economic sciences or spheres of knowledge that have already developed economic means of managing economic units within the army. We have studied and processed the available material and adapted it to the Hungarian conditions. Compared to the socialist countries, let us say, we have made progress in introducing the management of value, that is, in implementing in practice the theory of defense economics based on economic science. This "only" means that we are able to make use of the money and means at our disposal more efficiently and economically.

[Illes] Could you give an example for the practical implementation of the theory?

[Janza] Annually we can spend about 3-4 percent of the national budget on maintaining our organization. As a result of our efficient management, we have been able to refund several billion forints in recent years. Naturally, there are strict financial conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks that derive from our fundamental mission; a further decrease in these conditions will be at the expense of our defense capability.

[Illes] Are you not concerned about the possibility that, if many people can observe the economic management of the army, the defense expenditures, undesirable details might also get out?

[Turak] The obscurity surrounding the army has not served our cause so far, either. Secrecy has resulted in the emergence of extreme and false evaluations of the extent of defense expenditure and about the defense-oriented burdening of the economy. Publicized economic research papers regrettably to not adequately examine the effects of direct and indirect military expenditures on the people's economy. The material and financial interrelationships between the socialist national economy and defense, the military industrial activities under way in peacetime, stockpiling for defensive purposes, and the regulations on preparing the people's economy for unusual situations are less explored areas. Thus, the other profile of instruction at the Karl Marx Economic University is to familiarize every student with the basic categories of military economics, the main interrleations between defense and the economy, the "mobilization of the economy" [gazdasagmozgositas], and the main issues of military economics and economic warfare. Today we can talk about these topics plainly, because our Army has become more open in recent years, and its secrets have also been reassessed. But greater responsibility on the part of the citizens, economic organizations, and other institutions in society—including the mass-media—in

safeguarding secrecy is a condition for this openness. Every nation, every country in any kind of international situation has, and will have, information that has to be safeguarded.

[Gulyas] I would like to add that the process of preparing for defense is a constitutionally defined requirement of every institution and economic organization. But it is our experience that the economists who work there have not been prepared for a switchover by the society and the economy to wartime conditions. They do not know the organizational and procedural regulations or economic content of the task. Because of some false modesty, they do not even dare to ask about this. That is why we attach importance to instructing students in this direction. According to our idea, we will present defense economic science to the students at the Technical University of Budapest, so that they will be able to understand the economic regulations and laws connected with military activity.

[Illes] Why is this necessary?

[Janza] To state it briefly, this is necessary on the basis of the assumption that military preparations have a significant effect on the economy everywhere, and our future economists and engineers should be familiar with these processes.

Further Reportage on 29 Nov Referendum

Duty To Modify Reform Noted

LD011942 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has familiarized itself with information on the course and results of the referendum which was carried out in agreement with the decision of the Sejm.

The participation of more than two-thirds of those eligible to vote in the referendum on extremely difficult and important problems was an expression of civic activity clearly worthy of genuine appreciation. The high turnout demonstrates that the majority of citizens approve of the democratic ways of making decisions on matters which are important for the national existence.

The wide public discussion, above all the results of the referendum, place on the leading state organs, the Sejm and the government, the duty to accordingly modify the program of reform activities, especially in the economic sphere and particularly the methods of their implementation. The greater the support it has, the stronger is the course for reform. The Politburo emphasizes the unshaken will of the party for bold implementation of the changes. They are the mainstay of the alliance which binds the PZPR with the ZSL, the SD, the PRON, the nonaffiliated persons, and all patriotic reforming forces which see the irrevocable and historical need for the changes.

PZPR Assessment of Results

LD020832 Warsaw PAP in English 0009 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 1—The PUWP Central Committee Political Bureau acquainted themselves today with a report on the course and results of the referendum which had been carried out following the Sejm's decision and on the initiative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

The participation of over two-thirds of the population in the people's vote which concerned extremely difficult and socially important problems constitutes a clear manifestation of civic activeness which deserves sincere appreciation. It is an achievement of the party, its allies, and of all the reformative forces in the country.

The referendum proved its usefulness as a high form of universal consultation and of a crystallization of public will. The high attendance indicates that the majority of the population view with approval the democratic forms of decision-making on issues relevant to the national existence.

The vote denied the thesis about passiveness and apathy in the population which rejected appeals for a boycott. Two-thirds of the active majority of the nation expressed their support for and determined readiness to implement the radical reforms that required rapid and difficult changes.

Referring to the entire population to decide upon key problems of the country's future, that is the direct vote which was held with full secrecy and freedom of choice, is a proof that the PUWP's will to develop socialist democracy not only is a programme declaration, but also becomes more and more fully a reality.

In this respect, the party and people's power set forth before themselves unusually high requirements, which was particularly reflected in the law on referendum and in the ensuing statistical consequences. In this light the authenticism of the referendum's outcome acquires particular eloquence at the same time demonstrating that radical reform-minded forces are big, that the reform programme of the party has won very significant support in a free, universal, and direct vote. This provides a good basis for the continuation of the socialist renewal policy in Poland. With these forces the party should tighten the alliance for the implementation of the reform programme, for winning over the hearts and minds of people who are still hesitating, staying on the sidelines.

An essential analysis of the voting results will be done by the Central Committee in the second part of its 6th plenary meeting. On this basis the committee will prepare comprehensive conclusions.

At the same time, the broad social debate and, first of all, the result of the referendum, have made it the duty of the state leading organs, and especially the Polish Sejm and government, to modify the programme of future actions, particularly in the economic sphere, and especially the methods of realization.

Before the second part of the 6th CC plenary meeting the Political Bureau asks party organizations, especially those in large factories, to voice their present, enriched with previous discussion and results of the referendum, opinion on further works which are to define the pace and scope of the economic and political reforms in this country.

The party will not abandon the road of socialist renewal. The political bureau is of the opinion that the party should stress, before the people, its unshakeable will to make constructive changes and courage in performing them.

The stronger the course for reforms is the bigger is the support of managing cadres and the representative forces of Polish society that have declared a pro-reform attitude: The trade unions, self-governments, youth, social and professional associations, organizations and clubs of various views and orientations in their world outlooks.

Discussions about the plan of reforms held among Poles were long and opinions on their range and pace varied. Differences in views exist and will continue existing.

The Political Bureau is convinced that the reforms consolidate the alliance which unites the Polish United Workers' Party with the United Peasants' Party, the Democratic Party, with the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, with non-party people, with all the patriotic forces that can see the imperative historic necessity to introduce positive transformations. It is one of the fundamental planes of accord between all social forces and of objection to passiveness, sowing disorder, and to attempts at anarchy.

The results of the test the referendum was show the party's growing credibility and influence upon the population as it puts forward bold positive proposals, enhances the openness of public life, acts consistently and courageously.

Peasant Party Assessment

LD012353 Warsaw PAP in English 2228 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 1—The Presidium of the United Peasant Party CC evaluated today the results of the referendum. It was stated that the referendum was another step on the road of democratization of social life.

The referendum confirmed the support for the line of reforms in Poland with simultenous need for the correction of the programme of the second stage of the economic reform aimed at a lessening of its radicalization.

Democratic Party Assessment

LD012050 Warsaw PAP in English 1912 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 1—The Presidium of the Democratic Party CC assessed here today the results of the nationwide referendum stressing the proper organization and course of the voting.

This new form of the democratic dialogue should be a lasting method of social discussion on the key problems of the country, the meeting said.

The presidium stated that the programme of reforms should be analysed from the angle of the needs of changing the speed and scope of the reforms. The meeting stressed the necessity to maintain the present direction of the reforms of the economy and the state as the only possibility to overcome the barriers to the development of the country.

The presidium said it did not agree with the presumption that the lack of acceptance of the referendum questions by part of the voters stemmed from their negative attitude to the development of the private sector.

Walesa: 'Ready To Help'

AU011759 Paris AFP in English 1754 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 1 (AFP)—Sunday's referendum in Poland was "a cold shower" for the government, former Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa said Tuesday.

"The government must think again. Society is ready for real reforms, the authorities are not," he told journalists in the northern city of Gdansk.

"Maybe after this cold shower, the authorities will get closer to society. Society is pluralistic and demands that authorities allow pluralism," Mr Walesa said.

The Nobel peace prize winner said he was willing to negotiate with the government to "save the country". "We are ready to help the country, but not on our knees," he said.

Solidarity's national executive would be meeting to review the referendum's results, Mr Walesa also said without specifying the date.

A majority of Polish voters failed to support the government's reform package in Sunday's referendum, with a large number staying away in apparent support for the opposition's boycott call.

In Gdansk itself — a Solidarity bastion — only 41 per cent turned out to vote, compared with an average of 68 per cent nationwide, a well-informed source said.

This was the first time that the electorate of a communist state had not responded with a massive "yes" vote to government proposals.

The government had said it will implement reforms regardless of the result of the referendum, albeit at a slower pace.

Solidarity 'Very Satisfied'

AU012128 Vienna Television Service in German 1830 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Interview with Solidarity spokesman Janusz Omyszkiewicz by Austrian radio and television reporter Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi, place and date not given, recorded in English with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Kalergi] Mr Omyszkiewicz, what does the opposition say about the unexpected outcome of the referendum?

[Omyszkiewicz] I would say that obviously we are very satisfied. We have always said that the government regards this referendum as a vote of confidence, as a blank check, which the people are to sign and it does not enjoy this confidence. The whole thing is a good sign because it shows that the government must now carry

out the economic reform, which is indispensable and necessary to society, on the basis of some consensus with, and not allegedly for, society.

[Kalergi] Do you think that the outcome strengthened the opposition?

[Omyszkiewicz] I think it did. It simply shows that many people are politically active and correctly perceive the situation. Because even those people who did not go to the polls were not merely passive, but wished to show that they are not ready to participate in this futile exercise.

Citizens' Reactions

LD012151 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 1—The topic of the day today are the referendum results published by the Central Commission for the Referendum. Here are excerpts of comments made on the topic by some people who talked to PAP:

Professor Mariusz Gulczynski, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences: I have a positive feeling because the barrier of secret voting has been overcome. We choose by genuine voting, and not by acclamation. I was not surprised by the results since it is hard to expect enthusiasm with regard to such a difficult issue. I am convinced that the reforms should be continued, and immediately at that.

Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski: Personally I do not see any threat to the reform in the referendum results. However, a lot depends upon what the government does in the situation.

Stanislaw Gryziecki, pensioner of Zakopane, southern Poland: The highest authorities obtained a picture reflecting the public opinion. The picture is diversified but still, nearly a half declared themselves in favour of the acceleration.

Professor Jerzy Grzymek: The referendum showed clearly that the Polish people had a deep and determined will of reforms. For although the vote results prove numerous human fears concerning the pace of transformations, social consensus for the reformative operations has, however, been won.

Professor Zdzislaw Cackowski, president of Lublin's Maria Sklodowska-Curie University: I expected that the number of "yes" answers to both the questions would exceed the threshold of the 50-per-cent elligible to vote, and thus I am disappointed. It may be that a considerable part of the referendum voters envisaged the reforms as the problem of price rises chiefly.

Jerzy Kurczewski, founder and conductor of Poznan's world-famous boys choir: That the referendum results have been honestly published is a proof that the openness in our public and political life is no empty word.

TV Viewers Urge Reform

LD020927 Warsaw PAP in English 2239 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 1—Information programmes desk at the Polish TV keeps receiving opinions and questions concerning the referendum. They are sent first of all by those TV viewers who are worried with the prospect of slow-down in the reforms and economic changes in Poland. Almost every phone call contained phrases which can be formulated in the following way: Why those who did not vote should decide about Poland's future, we should not give up to the opinion of those who did not go to the polls, were passive and indifferent, the absent should not count, if someone gives up his chance to co-decide about the need for reforms in Poland, let us ignore him. They stressed that reforms should be continued.

TV watchers who did not vote phoned too to say, for example: I thought the results are secured and this is why I did not go to vote for reforms. It has come out that I was wrong but maybe it's good because now I believe it was not fictitious while I have always been convinced about the necessity of reforms.

Pre-Referendum Arrests

LD271943 Hamburg DPA in German 1917 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, 27 November (DPA)—Two days before the tensely awaited referendum the police detained around 150 people in Wroclaw on Friday. They were intending to take part in a satirical "happening" prior to the referendum. A participant reported by telephone that one young man was so violently struck by the police that he lost consciousness. Young supporters of the newly founded "Polish Socialist Party", the pacifist organization "Freedom and Peace", and an opposition schoolchildren's organization came to the "happening" in pouring rain. Those detained were released in the course of the evening.

Demonstrators Demand Release of Prisoners

LD011859 Hamburg DPA in German 1816 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, 1 December (DPA)—Young people in Krakow and Warsaw today demanded the release of prisoners serving sentences for refusing to do military service or to take the oath of allegiance. In the old part of Krakow, demonstrators tied a banner to scaffolding calling for the release of six prisoners. One of those involved in the action said that four demonstrators had been detained.

In Warsaw, three men climbed up scaffolding in a busy square. They demanded the release of a man arrested in Czestochowa whom the police accuse of resisting state authority.

In Gdynia, too, young people of the "Freedom and Peace" pacifist movement demanded the release of persons who refused to do military service. They held up two banners on the roof of a department store. Participants in the action said that a young woman was detained, despite the protests of the crowd, as she was leaving the roof with her companion.

Claims Made Against Urban Account of Espionage

AU021120 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 87 p 6

["Court Has Heard Complaint Against J. Urban"—PAP headline]

[Text] On 25 November, at the Warsaw Voivodship Court,there was a hearing against Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban. At his 2 April 1987 press conference, Urban reported that the Interior Ministry had revealed the espionage activity of Albert Mueller, former second secretary for political affairs in the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and mentioned Mueller's meetings with Magdalena Sokolowska, Klemens Szaniawski, Bronislaw Geremek, and Janusz Onyszkiewicz [all from Solidarity]. These persons claim that such meetings never occurred.

The court listened to a witness, Jerzy Karpacz, director of the Interior Ministry's Office of Investigations, who described A. Mueller's espionage activity and his connections with the above-mentioned persons.

Colonel Karpacz also produced a video recording of the red-handed apprehension of A. Mueller while he was carrying out his espionage tasks. In addition, he produced material evidence: espionage equipment and other items found on A. Mueller's person which were also connected with the above-mentioned persons.

J. Karpacz stressed that it is not the government spokesman nor the Interior Ministry that place Polish citizens in such awkward situations, but diplomats who play a double role, diplomats like A. Mueller.

It is foreseen that the Voivodship Court will complete its proceedings on this case on 4 December.

Further Reportage on Sixth PZPR CC Plenum

Roundup of 25 Nov Speeches

AU011402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 87 pp 4, 5

[Roundup of speeches from the floor at the 25 November Sixth PZPR Plenum in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]Jerzy Szmajdzinski, Central Committee member and chairman of the ZSMP Main Administration:

Young people connected with the party have been given important arguments here today. The party speaks of openness and publishes in advance its report to its supreme body. The party speaks that changes are necessary and at once presents a meaningful and specific program of changes. This time this program is so original that it can win young people's approval. It supplies the certainty that this time this program is a new and militant approach to reality and not yet another dynamic attempt to improve our hobbling reality.

Such a policy runs counter to stagnation, institutional laziness, and acquiescence in the current state of affairs, which is a pain in many people's necks, but with which many people—too many—only too often come to terms.

The sixth plenum is being held on the right occasion, which no doubt represents one of the very few attempts in the party's history to set out in good time to harmonize the new facts at the grassroots with the necessary solutions at the top and then to try to anticipate social aspirations and expectations.

However, there are enough Doubting Thomases everywhere, including young people. On 29 November not all of them will want to buy the premium bonds to a better future. Not all of them believe in our guarantees, although most of them continue to watch with attention and approval the line of reforms. Most of them also hope that time will come when it will be really possible to employ the enterprising spirit and ambitions everywhere in Poland and not only in a Polonia firm or a private enterprise.

The reality around us is the reason why young people's social militancy is so feeble. Educational barriers, created by the cultural backwardness of many communities, by material want, and by the situation which engenders frustration and a sense of forced lagging in those who are about to begin their stint in living and education; the painful confrontation of school education and skills with the reality of the first job; the material and everyday conditions, in which the relation between work and wages and between economizing and prospects for improvements is still vague; and the conflict between values, declarations, deeds, assumptions, and reality are other reasons for young people's feeble social militancy. In the simplest of terms, in our country the Marxist and Christian notions of work are in conflict with the artful-dodger and get-rich-quick attitudes.

Members of our union take the view that the present reforms will eliminate these shortcomings and that a sound economy will observe clear rules of the game, will bring the ideal of social justice closer to us, will ensure that good work has got to be well paid, and will eliminate crafty dodgers, corrupted intermediaries, drones, and profiteers. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, our members continue to ask whether the new economy will introduce the wolfish conditions of capitalism, under which we will regard socialist ideals as a too troublesome ballast of our daily reality. [passage]

Marching toward socialism today means giving a new dimension to the social advancement of the world of labor and being skillful in demonstrating to the workers class and young people that our reforms provide opportunities not only for individuals, but also for the active segments of our society.

A new cadre practice must be the basic ace card of and condition for the success of our reforms. The principles of our cadre policy are good in this regard, but they have not been confirmed by practice because this policy is not open enough to new ideas and new people. Young people want exacting but just tests. They want more credit of trust and not just subsidies of trust. They want to share responsibility. [passage omitted]

Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary and minister of national education:

The ideological discussion prior to this plenum was a most acute indication that we need to change many doctrines about the forms and resources of socialist building in our country. Looking at our experience of the past 7 years, we can say that we have modified many views about what socialist building really needs and what is out of date and even harmful.

We have effectively rid ourselves of the complex of infallibility. It can even be said that we have begun to devise a new way of thinking, which is decisively more open than before, which is more given to innovations, and which is devoid of that cumbersome feeling that it is still too early for deep reforms because the socioeconomic situation and the people are not mature enough for them. This new way of thinking has been instrumental in producing the party's ideological-intellectual achievements in the past few years. These significant achievements, which continue to creatively develop the theory of Marxism-Leninism, are irreversible. This plenum would have never been possible without these achievements and without the party-sponsored changes in people's life and work. The basic values of this plenum result from the party's programmatic changes and experience and from the people's growing aspirations.

This plenum is timely because it is based on a mature evaluation of the results of the strategy of renewal, which is more than just a fascinating prospect of new things to come. Our renewal is not just another empty slogan. It is a specific phase of socialist construction, whose first stage is ending and whose second stage is beginning.

During the first stage we achieved tangible results, although some people expected us to achieve more than that. The first stage brought to light the contradictions accompanying accelerated social changes. However, the crux of the present stage is to solve in practice precisely these contradictions and to gradually eliminate the barriers to renewal.

It should also be stressed that if the 10th party congress failed to induce us to go over to the second stage of economic reform with the resolution it advocated, it would never have been possible for us to create such extensive preconditions for the socially necessary new political and doctrinal changes that are in agreement with the development dialectic of socialism, and the interdependence of economic, political, and ideoeducational goals would never have been so obvious. Progress should and must be harmonious because changes in one place influence changes in other places. Today we know better that, as a whole and in its component parts, socialism is constantly subjected to the laws of movement, development, continued changes, and rational continuation [racjonalna kontynuacja]. It is unfortunate that in the past 40 years we have not always been able to learn the necessary and bold lessons from this fact. We must not commit this error again.

We know and we openly acknowledge that the necessary social changes will not be easy and that they will create many problems and questions. We are unable to solve everything and to answer all questions right now, but I think that this is normal. What we have to do is to work out the necessary answers, and this is a task for the theoreticians and organizers of socialist building.

However, the greatest anxiety is generated by the point of contact between ideology and the economy, because it is at this point that notions such as justice, the equality of opportunities, the problems of distribution, the proportions between social and individual life, and the scope and forms of the enterprising spirit are tested.

Extreme views can also be encountered at that point. Some people are afraid of experimenting because they think that socialist society should rely on the effective defense of goals such as social security and a sense of stability and continuity. Other people want to put aside all such anxieties, saying that the prospects of socialism include the maximum game of market forces, tough competition, and absolute differentiation in material prosperity, whose features trigger the enterprising spirit and raise the effectiveness of production forces and resources. Although these extreme views are glaringly one-sided, they make it easier for us to identify and see the kind and range of tasks to be solved.

We certainly know that too low effectiveness of economic management, the absence of the enterprising and innovating spirit and, consequently, the disappearance of the will to score economic successes within the socialized sector have been the main reasons for our constant difficulties in realizing our socialist building. And yet

progress in our country depends today on changing precisely this state of affairs and on the extent to which the enterprising spirit, which helps to achieve social goals, is promoted.

Will competition alone stimulate man's productivity and ingenuity? Will material incentives alone be enough for this purpose? Or will socialist competition have to be decisively more comprehensive, many-sided, richer, and more capable of exploiting ideological-moral incentives? We ought to assume that if we are able to obtain specific answers to these questions we will find it possible to solve today the basic ideological issue: the conscious and general social commitment.

Patriotic identification with the goals of economic reform, attachment to the collective values of working teams, respect for one's own job from the very beginning, the dependence of man's prestige on the worth of his work, participation in the self-management movement, and a sense of responsibility for one's enterprises and colleagues at work are those extra economic but extremely important elements that guarantee the practical feasibility of the tasks facing us. We have always thought that universal education, the skilled training of cadres, and the research potential of our scientists are the shining points of our country's socioeconomic system. This is true to a great extent, but life forges rapidly ahead, and the truths we recognize today become obsolete the next day.

All this is clearly visible now when we are trying to eliminate whatever hinders renewal, obliterates the prospects of change, blocks people's militancy, and checks progress. In view of this, we must be even more thorough and consistent in examining the curricula and methods of education and upbringing at all levels of the process of education.

The Committee of Experts continues its work on the forward-looking model of Polish education and universities. One of the crucial reasons for the difficulty of this work has been the absence of a clear view of the links between the system of the cadres' extensive education, on the one hand, and the plans for the country's development, the efforts to increase the effectiveness of the economy, and the democratization of social life, on the other. These are the basic tasks for the educational system.

We need a new educational philosophy under the conditions of our profound economic reforms. This philosophy should more extensively promote the development of personality features such as a creative approach to solving tasks and problems, the innovative spirit, dutifulness, civil discipline, responsibility, and daily resourcefulness. These features should be impregnated with the imperishable values of socialist humanism, for which man and his comprehensive development are the centerpiece of the world. This calls for gradual but steady efforts to liberate our educational system from the exaggerated domination of encyclopedic knowledge and to replace it by practical skills and the resolve to use these skills creatively.

This new philosophy will also help to further socialize the processes of education and upbringing, to increase one's trust in the school and teachers, to eliminate red tape from school management, to promote self-government, and to boost the direct influence of society, especially the parents, on the educational processes.

Changes in the educational system are no doubt some of the main conditions for successfully transforming our economic and social life, but this transformation will greatly depend on the extent to which we are able to provide the necessary funds during the second stage of economic reform for the functioning of the national education system.

The simple truth is that we must do all we can to prevent the further impoverishment of our system of education and universities and to decisively improve the conditions of its functioning. In the final reckoning this will be profitable for society and the economy. [passage omitted]

Jerzy Majka, Central Committee member and *Trybuna Ludu* chief editor:

The speed of the new stage of reforms depends on how far people understand their meaning, how far they support them, and how far they help to realize them. It is always man who determines everything. [passage omitted]

In line with the spirit of reforms, the party must not deputize for anyone in thinking and acting, or do anyone's job. This means that the party must consistently stick to the principle that there must be institutional and personal responsibility for every issue and for solving every problem. Success always has many parents, but no one is ready to accept responsibility for errors, defeats, and common carelessness.

This means that the party's intervening activities must increase and that its main efforts should be directed toward the weaker echelons in which the situation is bad. Evaluating any activity, we must now ask what has actually been done as a result of various decisions, and not what has been discussed or decided.

The party cells and organizations have good experience in inspiring social activities, but the weak aspect of our work is the fact that party members who participate in representative and self-government bodies and social organizations and who hold leading functions in administration and economic management do not exert adequate influence on the implementation of party resolutions. Despite appearances, this has nothing to do with organizational details.

The next few days will not see the end of our general conversation with the people about the changes sponsored by the party now and in the future. No Central Committee plenum will come to an end in this hall. [sentence as published] However, if the party is to implement its goals it must be united and determined as never before, because the realization of reforms will decide the future and prosperity of Poland.

Tadeusz Szacilo, Central Committee member and head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces:

The military members of the Central Committee declare their support for the skeleton solutions proposed by the plenum report. Aware of the moods and situation in the Armed Forces, I wish to state that their party organization also declares such support in practical activities shored up by its political and intellectual potential.

As for the tasks of the second stage of economic reform in the Armed Forces, we see these tasks from various aspects. The first aspect is training and propaganda activities, which seek to ensure that all soldiers, employees, and, above all, the regular cadre are aware of the deep meaning and development lines of the present changes. The second aspect is cooperation between the Armed Forces with state administrative and economic bodies in accomplishing the tasks of the second stage of economic reform. The third aspect is ensuring that the country's defense is safeguarded in the reformed economy and administration. The fourth aspect is further efforts to increase the effectiveness of military economic management in all fields. And the fifth aspect is efforts to further intensify the processes of democratization and to improve service life in military units, making allowances for new social trends and the tasks and needs of our Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

The social sciences in the Armed Forces, in close cooperation with civilian scientific centers, are striving to work out effective ways of bringing up young people today. We regard a democratization of social relations in the Armed Forces as a requirement of the present times and at the same time a condition necessary for soldiers to feel personally responsible for their country and its defense. Such an approach by us is mud in the eye of all those who, acting out of ignorance or political bad will, are trying to prove that democratization in the Armed Forces is impossible.

Not everyone approves of determined and bold reforms. We realize that there are persons and forces inside and outside the country who would rather see an isolated and internally torn Poland. For them, a success of the reform, a tidying up of the economy, and national accord is a defeat because it deprives them of their last arguments about the nonreformability of socialism.

The panorama of these forces is broad. Their representatives dress themselves in various costumes, some of them dragged out of historical wardrobes; they wear various masks and voice various slogans, trying to make them sound socially significant and attractive. However, they are joined by a common hatred toward our system and the socialist state and its institutions, including the Armed Forces.

In ideological-educational activity in the Armed Forces, we are steadily reducing the political significance of these hostile forces and combatting them by means of all the resources at our disposal. The forces that are indisposed toward socialism include people at home who, though few, are nevertheless loud—the so-called pacifists. These people have nothing to do with the honest people, who give serious thought to problems of peace and human rights. Naturally enough, we in the Armed Forces are particularly sensitive to pseudopacifist hooliganism by some groups, who violate the duty to perform military service and defend the country and its security. Antisocialist obstinacy is depriving them of political realism. They do not even know how to remain equidistant from the militarist policy of NATO circles. They do not come out in defense of citizens of NATO states, who are serving prison sentences for refusing to serve in the Armed Forces. They are not worried by NATO armaments nor by the missiles aimed at Poland. They see no danger in the Bundeswehr's revisionist position toward us. But they become wide awake when faced with the constitutional duty to serve in the Polish Army. Supporting and even adopting a stance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union's far-reaching disarmament proposals and the Jaruzelski plan would be too much of a pacifist luxury for them. We will continue to politically unmask the bearers of these antipatriotic slogans as people who have nothing to do with the struggle for peace, our traditions, and the Polish raison d'etat.

The Politburo report contains something that is very important for party activity and the Armed Forces. It says that modern patriotism is expressed in one's support for the Polish raison d'etat. Both these concepts, patriotism and the Polish raison d'etat, are abused by the so-called independent opposition and by ideological subversion. These people are using these slogans in order to introduce concepts that go against our historical experience and modern reality.

In fact, the dispute over the Polish raison d'etat is a dispute about how to understand and interpret the supreme interests of the nation and state. There can be no doubt that these interests include the country's security and the inviolability of borders. This is a litmus paper that reveals the real value of any political intention and declaration. Any activity against state security is also against the Polish raison d'etat, regardless of the pseudopatriotic phraseology it contains. There is no doubt that patriotism involves a recognition of the raison d'etat of one's own country. [passage omitted]

Comrade Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee:

We all realize that in order to be a credible and sure guarantor of the reforms and be successful in its implementation, we have to consolidate the party's role of management, leadership, and service. Daily practice by our party proves that the party is implementing its managerial role relatively effectively and is performing its role of service increasingly better. However, it is finding it much more difficult to perform its leadership role.

In today's situation it is the party and state leadership that is the motor of the reforms and the consistent spokesman and chief creator of the changes. These changes are supported by party organizations and cells and by party members, and initiated by them in various ways. In practice we also come across action or lack of action which slows down the changes and sometimes even undermines the credibility of our intentions. This is frequently the result of an incomplete knowledge of the proposed changes, a lack of understanding of their necessity, old habits, and fears about the effects of new solutions.

These examples of the misgivings held by various party comrades of different ages and different levels of experience involve an inability to adapt to a new system of action. This is especially true of older cadres, who are reluctant to let young people hold leadership posts.

That is why it is a particularly urgent and important task for our party to include in the implementation of the reform not only good, experienced party and state aktivists that enjoy social confidence, but more young people who have been properly prepared and are full of initiative and consistency. We must glean them from the ranks of young people belonging to the party, the allied parties, and youth organizations. We must also reach out more boldly to people who are not yet used to conservative stereotypes and are partial to innovation, people who are not afraid of taking risks.

We must accelerate the introduction of new methods of party work, and change the pattern of functioning of primary party organizations. How do we do this? Most of all, in the new system of state and economic management we must increase the independence and responsibility of the primary party organizations for the implementation of party resolutions. We must work out a new, concrete model of functioning for the primary party organizations in a reformed work place. This is an urgent task for the Central Committee and party cells and for the entire party scientific base, especially the Academy of Social Sciences. The statutory solutions and guidelines of the Fourth Central Committee Plenum are inadequate.

Most of all, there is a need to lay down more precisely the powers and responsibilities of primary party organizations during the reform. Until now, these bodies have been responsible for everything; for economic results, for supplies of materials, for training and various sociopolitical undertakings, for interpersonal relationships. Primary party bodies have frequently played the role of managements, trade unions, and workers' councils. They have frequently performed these bodies' duties for them. As a result, the primary party organizations have not played a sufficient role as party bodies that act by political means.

While seeking a new role for primary party organizations during the reform, we cannot relieve them of their political responsibility for management results. On the other hand, their responsibility cannot be a mere administrative one, as has often been the case. It has to be an indirect responsibility for the work of their members and for the way in which their members perform party tasks. In other words, it must be a political responsibility.

The primary party organizations have to concentrate not only on correctly setting tasks in an enterprise, correctly planning their development, and assessing the functioning of the enterprise's structures and its work results. They must also see to it that a proper political climate exists in the enterprise and that the management acts in accordance with the interests of society and the work force and eliminates any conflicts among the work force in good time. They should support the initiative and enterprise of workers more energetically than so far.

An important party task in an enterprise is also to establish proper relations between the workers' council, trade unions, management, and other socioprofessional organizations.

Our experience shows that it is not easy to perform all these tasks during the reform, but it is possible, provided that specific people, usually party members and those with party recommendations, assume direct responsibility for the attainment of these objectives. So that tasks do not remain within the realm of wishful thinking, we are holding these comrades to account for the performance of their duties more consistently than before. This kind of political activity by our organizations and cells will consolidate the party's leading role and assure its proper functioning during the reform. [passage omitted]

More Speakers Cited

LD251611 Warsaw PAP in English 1348 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 25 Nov—The sixth plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee opened debates here today. [passage omitted]

The first to take the floor in the discussion was Andrzej Szpringer, CC member, first secretary of the Lublin PUWP Voivodship Committee, who stressed the importance of current debates for defining the strategic directions for the improvement of the state. At the same time it is impossible to disregard a certain degree of distrust and reserve on the part of society towards the possibilities of the implementation of all tasks. In light of this, the speaker stressed the importance of reaching all milieus by party members and deepening of civic dialogue which is an expression of political culture.

Jozef Florek, CC member, miner at the "Piast" coal mine in Tychy, the Katowice Voivodship, underlined the importance of the PUWP report campaign and individual talks, to start soon, in the strengthening of the sense of discipline of party members.

Jerzy Szmajdzinski, CC member, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth SZMP, stressed that the party's policy of searching new solutions is becoming more attractive for the young generation. A clear view is expressed within the SZMP that economic changes forseen in the second stage of the economic reform will permit to overcome economic difficulties. The proposed line of reforms may rouse social hopes and creates a chance for social advancement of youth. Goals of the reforms currently meet with aspirations of the young generation.

Other speakers pointed, among other things, to the importance of expansion of civic freedoms for progress of social and economic transformations in Poland and stressed the need to increase the rank and powers of people's councils and village administrators.

Importance of Plenum Noted

LD261148 Warsaw PAP in English 0110 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 25—As far as the subject of the 6th Plenum is concerned, it may be defined as extremely significant, or even historic, PUWP Central Committee member Jerzy Majka told foreign newsmen at a press conference organized immediately after the first part of the plenum closed.

Jerzy Majka, who is also editor-in-chief of the PUWP daily *Trybuna Ludu*, emphasized the unprecedented character of the meeting, of which an example was the publishing of the Political Bureau's full report a week before the discussion of the document started. The report contained both a package of reforms dealing with the process of democratization of life and the party's attitude towards the tenets of the second stage of economic reforms.

Majka said that the plenary discussion was a part of the ongoing debate in Poland on the most vital problems of Poles.

The plenum showed quite clearly, he said, what the guarantees are of this extremely ambitious and difficult programme Poland is facing. They include relying on the experience of the past 6 years, when it has been proved many a time that the more stabilized the country's situation became, the more courage Poland had in displaying a desire for democratic openness within the scheme of national accord. The guarantees also include designing a programme of consultations with most prominent scientists, as well as the complexity of the programme of reforms and its division into specific tasks which have their executors and fulfilment deadlines assigned.

Sadowski 10 Oct Press Conference on Reform

PM021055 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 15 Oct 87 p 3

[Henryk Sroczynski report on Deputy Premier Zbigniew Sadowski's press conference at *INTERPRESS* Press Center after Premier Messner's 10 October Sejm speech; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Soon after Deputy [as published] Premier Zbigniew Messner concluded his Sejm address a large group of journalists left the crowded gallery inside the Sejm building in Wiejska Street and proceeded to the *Interpress* Press Center to take part in a news conference scheduled to be held there. The conference was attended by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Sadowski, who for more than 2 hours replied to a large number of questions posed by Polish and foreign journalists. All the aspects of our economic reform that today give rise to lively debates at home and abroad were discussed at the conference. It is because of the thought-provoking nature of the questions and the answers that we wish to return to them here.

[Questioner] Why did the government not introduce the principle of socialist entrepreneurship 5 years ago?

[Sadowski] Five years ago we were going through a deep crisis. In the years 1979-1982 production fell by almost one-third. The consequences of this were felt in all areas of our life, but most of all they affected our market balance. As a result, we ended up with extensive rationing of producer materials. Today our situation has improved insofar as we can begin to remove such hindrances. There was also another kind of hindrance, arising from people's attitudes: Having lived in a system of centralized decisionmaking, it is unreasonable to expect a quick change in the mentality of the cadres. So we needed some time to prepare ourselves for the fundamental changes to come.

[Questioner] The premier said that the transformations within the central level connected with the second stage of the economic reform could cause some perturbations in the economy. Can we define these perturbations and take appropriate countermeasures?

[Sadowski] Such perturbations may develop for many reasons. The process of rapid and far-reaching changes is a complex one and seems likely to give rise to certain phenomena which we cannot predict today. I am thinking here of both social and economic reactions. As we know, the program envisages profound transformations of our production conditions. If we consider this factor and also take into account the alterations in the structure of prices and incomes which will cause a major modification of the structure of market demand, some market perturbations are likely to occur. We have tried to anticipate the future situation with the help of various analyses. But is it possible to anticipate everything? In any case, the program will accommodate special reserves for the protection of market equilibrium.

[Questioner] Is the government aware that the population may react "allergically" to the price changes?

[Sadowski] I think we need not fear any "allergic reactions," because announcements of horrendous price changes appear only in the form of rumor. The government, on the other hand, has stated one thing: There will be no sudden price changes; it is necessary to remodel the price structure, but the government will not do this without consulting the people first, without presenting the public with an overall picture of the whole question. This does not, however, guarantee that some people will refuse to react to rumor. That is something one cannot safeguard against. The government has stressed that in the case of all the main elements which make up the cost of living index, that is, basic foodstuffs, fuels and energy, and housing rents, the changes of official prices will be automatically offset through compensations payable to all the working people and to age and invalidity pensioners, and through adjustments made in farmers' contract payments. It should also be remembered that the restructuring of prices is not a self-contained move but one which ties in with the whole program of the implementation of the second stage of the reform, whose main objective is to open up new earning potential for all people with initiative and enterprise, for all those who want to work better.

[Questioner] Will savings accounts be revalued in connection with the price changes?

[Sadowski] Obviously, if the planned restructuring of prices is carried out, such revaluation of all savings accounts will take place.

[Questioner] How will the changes in the prices policy affect the population's living standards?

[Sadowski] In no way does the government program of accelerating the course of the reforms envisage a fall in the population's living standards. On the other hand, we can expect a fundamental reevaluation of a number of elements of our economic and social reality—a reevaluation awaited by the public although it may prove uncomfortable for some. The objective of the reform is to change the incomes structure, not to curtail those incomes. The changes in the price structure are designed mainly to depart from product subsidies so that we can tell the real cost of any given product and distinguish between products which are profitable and those which are not. Individual persons' pay levels will have to depend on the economic results of the enterprises which employ them. That is a crucial difference compared to the previous situation. Apart from the minimal wage, no other wages will be guaranteed. The government perceives this instrument as an opportunity to change the whole employment structure. This is because it is a natural thing for people to leave inefficient enterprises and move to those which are more efficient and, consequently, pay better. In this way a labor market will be born.

[Questioner] What will be the situation of enterprises facing bankruptcy?

[Sadowski] The mechanism leading to bankruptcy has already been operating in our economy for a few years. The celebrated Budopol case can serve as an example of the bankruptcy of an enterprise. In the second stage of the reform the government will not allow the rise of mass unemployment even if a considerable number of enterprises go bankrupt. Enterprises facing bankruptcy may be rescued by means of bank credits, provided the bank approves a recovery program. In addition, there is always the possibility of a faltering enterprise being bought by another, efficient one.

[Questioner] Given the current, simultaneous existence of both systems, the old and the new, is it correct to say that we are traveling along the left side of a freeway with right-hand traffic?

[Sadowski] This metaphor is exaggerated. It would be correct to say that the traffic has slowed down on our freeway because one lane has been closed. Our aim is precisely to open up that lane.

[Questioner] Will the newly reshaped centrum have at its disposal instruments capable of directing the economy efficiently? Are there no fears that, with the persistent lack of equilibrium, the management system will revert back to the old path?

[Sadowski] The implementation program for the second stage of the economic reform is not based on adventurist brainstorms. However, the central management system must undergo a period of adapting itself to the new conditions. Moreover, we have created safeguards against the possibility of recurrence. A question of paramount importance will be that of changing our whole philosophy, our whole way of thinking. In all situations the state must exert strong influence over the course of economic processes if it is to realize its projected social goals. We understand the new way of thinking as an

ability to use instruments of economic policy to influence the course of economic processes. On the other hand, we dissociate ourselves from the belief that the state should exert influence on the day-to-day running of enterprises.

[Questioner] There has been talk of making the zloty convertible in relation to world currencies. Will workers not demand world-level wages to match?

[Sadowski] The process of arriving at a parity between the value of a currency and its official exchange rate requires that several fundamental conditions be met first. These are, among others: stabilizing our debts, achieving a favorable trade balance, and eliminating the sources of retardation in our economy. The entire set of measures envisaged for the second stage of the reform is designed to arrive at the currency's parity over some 3 or 4 years, but we would have to wait another 5 years before it could become convertible. It would be all right to ask for "world-level wages," but... not at the black market dollar exchange rate. The way which can lead us to "world-level wages" may be that of quick and radical acceleration of the development of our economy. We are just now building the foundations for this.

[Questioner] To what extent are the fears that the proposed economic instruments are not sufficient for the implementation of the second stage of the reform justified? Are we not, by any chance, in the position of an orchestra whose members have been shown to their seats but given no score?

[Sadowski] One cannot agree with such views. There certainly are well-founded doubts about how well prepared some of the conductors are, but we do have the score. It has been carefully thought out and based on a soundly programmed campaign of action. But the situation will require some tidying-up operations in certain areas so that the whole orchestra can play well together from the score. The government program envisages 130 operations spread over 3 years. If the public approves of such an acceleration of the changes to come, then the program will lead to the creation of a new economic system. If, on the other hand, the public rejects fast and radical changes, then the government will forgo the implementation of its program at the proposed rate. That would, however, be detrimental to economic equilibrium.

[Questioner] Do you envisage abandoning the practice of nomenklatura?

[Sadowski] That issue is not of interest to the government. It belongs to a separate sphere of activity. Economic reform should be regarded as an integral part of democratization and its associated institutional changes. Personnel issues are a part of that framework, too. But the definitive answer to these questions will most likely be given at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

[Questioner] What quantitative changes will take place in the central government?

[Sadowski] The central state apparatus employs altogether 194 persons, including vice ministers, ministers, and deputy premiers. It is calculated that as a result of the already-launched process of restructuring the center the number of these posts will be reduced by about 45-50 percent. Irrespective of the creation of new ministries, considerable transformations will take place in the existing ministries. The process of introducing organizational changes in the central state apparatus will be continued.

Jaruzelski To Begin Hungary Visit 2 Dec

LD011818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] On the invitation of Janos Kadar, Wojciech Jaruzelski will start a working visit to Hungary tomorrow.

More on Visit by Australian Foreign Minister

Tours Nazi 'Death Camp'

LD242145 Warsaw PAP in English 1956 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Krakow, Nov. 24—Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Bill Hayden, now on a visit to Poland, stayed in Oswiecim and Krakow on Tuesday.

Hayden visited the former Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau in Oswiecim. He laid flowers at the death wall of the death block and at the international monument to the victims of fascism in Brzezinka in tribute to four million people of various nationalities.

Also today Hayden toured a restored Jewish synagogue in Krakow and got acquainted with the collection of Judaica of the Krakow-based historical museum. He also visited Krakow's St Mary's Church with its famous altar by Veit Stoss, one of the oldest buildings of the Jagiellonian University-Collegium Maius and the monuments of the national history and culture at the Wawal State Museum.

Hayden's official meetings and talks in Warsaw begin on Wednesday.

Talks Open in Warsaw

LD260339 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 25—Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Bill Hayden, now on an official visit here, today held the first official political talks.

They started with a face-to-face meeting with Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski. The two next presided over Polish-Australian plenary talks.

The two assessed the state of relations between both states, stressing that political dialogue was developing positively in recent years. They also discussed issues of economic cooperation, pointing to the possibilities of deepening it to the advantage of both the partners. Both sides are interested in developing active cultural exchange and will do their utmost to minimalize the barriers stemming from the distance between the two countries.

Both ministers also talked about the possibilities of Poland's participation in the ceremonies marking Australia's bicentennial, including the matter of erecting a monument to Pawel Edmund-Strzelecki, a well-known explorer of the Australian continent, there. The two also discussed issues of consular cooperation, including the possibility of a consular convention being signed and matters stemming from the reunification of families.

Discussing international issues the two greeted with satisfaction the progress emerging in disarmament matters. The Soviet-American agreement on eliminating medium- and short-range missiles was deemed as an important step ahead. The ministers stated that the upcoming Gorbachev-Reagan summit had special importance for an improvement of the international climate. Both ministers briefed each other on the security issues of the regions in which both states lie. Minister Orzechowski presented the provisions of the Polish plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe to Minister Hayden.

Minister Hayden invited Minister Orzechowski to pay an official visit to Australia.

Received by Messner

LD262327 Warsaw PAP in English 1915 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 26—Premier Zbigniew Messner received today Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Bill Hayden.

The two positively assessed the hitherto progress in the development of bilateral relations, particularly in trade and scientific and cultural contacts. Messner expressed the Polish side's interest in the further deepening of economic cooperation, pointing to the possibilities of expanding its scope and forms.

Messner extensively discussed the reforms taking place in Poland now, characterizing their economic and social determinants.

The prime minister again extended an invitation for Australia's Premier Robert Hawke to pay a visit to Poland.

Present at the meeting were Ambassador of Australia to Poland Lawry Wilson Herron and Polish Ambassador to Australia Antoni Pierzchala.

Talks With Gwiazda

LD262331 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 26—Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda met today with Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Bill Hayden, now on an official visit to Poland.

The two discussed the prospects of further development of economic cooperation and trade between Poland and Australia. They touched upon the improvement of the conditions of trade and the establishment of co-production in new forms such as pro-export investment projects and joint ventures.

Also discussed was the reform of the system of foreign trade in Poland and its influence on the enrichment of the to-date methods in trade.

Hayden also paid a visit to Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

This morning the Australian foreign minister toured the monuments of the Warsaw old town.

Tonight Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski entertained Hayden to dinner. Both ministers delivered speeches.

Orzechowski Dinner Speech

LD262335 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 26 Nov 87

["Excerpts" of address by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowskiat at a 26 November Warsaw dinner given in honor of Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 26—Your official visit, coming shortly after my stay in Australia, is a sign of favourable development of our bilateral relations, our active political dialogue and the will on both sides to strengthen ties which unite our two countries.

In spite of the different respective socio-political conditions and historic experience, there is much more to unite us than to separate. Your country has never been unfamiliar to Poland and the Polish people. For years it has fascinated our men of science and travellers, such as the world-known explorer Pawel Edmund Strzelecki. It was him who named Australia's highest peak after the great fighter for the freedom and independence of Poland, Tadeusz Kosciuszko. This has grown to be a symbol.

Australia has become a new homeland to many tens of thousands of Poles and people of Polish origin. They appeared on the Australian continent as early as in the previous century. Deprived of their own, independent homeland, it was just in Australia where they found a new haven. Thousands of Polish people were thrown

onto the Australian continent by the tragic fate brought by World War 2. Poland's complicated fates have added new waves of emigrants in recent years.

Mindful of that rich tradition of contacts between Poland and Australia, we wish to make our own contribution into the magnificence of the Australian bicentennial which will be an excellent opportunity for our two peoples to become better aquainted and closer to each other.

This would be well assisted by the erection of a monument to Pawel Strzelecki, as a lasting testimony of the Poles' contribution into Australia's development.

It was with great satisfaction and hope that we welcomed the Soviet-American shorter-range missiles [as received] and the announcement of a scheduled summit. These are facts of epoch-making significance. The agreement which is expected to be signed during the summit will for the first time ever bring about the liquidation of part of the nuclear arsenal. At the same time, we are aware that it will only be the first step which, we hope, will be followed by next ones to eventually free the world from mass destruction weapons.

Drawing conclusions from the tragic charts of the Polish history, we have been particularly active in efforts aiming to promote peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Poland is interested in expanded contacts and all-round cooperation with Australia on the commonly accepted principles of partnership and mutual benefit.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD271457 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 27—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Bill Hayden, now on a visit to this country.

The two discussed activities taken by the two states in the field of foreign policy and some issues connected with the development of Polish-Australian relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed Poland's traditional interest in consolidating peace in the world, and particularly, in decreasing tension and developing cooperation on the European continent. In this context he pointed to the historic significance of reaching the initial Soviet-U.S. agreement on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear forces.

The two positively assessed the present state of Polish-Australian relations and came out in favour of continuing political dialogue and deepening economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

The talk was attended by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. Present were Australian Ambassador to Poland Lawry W. Herron and Polish Ambassador to Australia Antoni Pierzchala.

SPD's Koschnik Ends 2 Days of Talks

LD272327 Hamburg DPA in German 1555 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, 27 November (DPA)—In Warsaw today Hans Koschnick, chairman of the German-Polish group in the Bundestag, ended 2 days of talks with Polish parliamentarians. The talks primarily concerned the preparation of a meeting of parliamentarians in Bonn in February. Following Bonn's example, a Polish-German group of parliamentarians was also founded in the Polish Parliament in the fall.

The Polish Parliament President Roman Malinowski suggested to Koschnick that the parliamentary presidents of the CSCE states should be invited to Warsaw in 1988. In addition to bilateral issues, discussions included the proposal of Polish party and state leader Wojciech Jaruzelski to hold a conference of leading dignitaries of political life from East and West in Warsaw on 1 September 1989 on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the war. Koschnick said that such a conference made sense only if it is to be future-orientated.

PRC Culture Minister Ends Visit 30 Nov

LD010951 Warsaw PAP in English 1656 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 30—Chinese Minister of Culture Wang Meng paid a visit to Poland Nov. 25-30 at the invitation from his Polish counterpart Aleksander Krawczuk.

The Polish and Chinese culture ministers mapped out the directions for further development of cultural cooperation between the two countries. There are plans to organize reciprocal visits by representatives of the world of culture and artistic ensembles and the exchange of cultural exhibitions.

On Monday, the Chinese guest met with PUWP CC Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski. Minister Wang Meng also met with representatives of creative circles.

Leaders' Public Appearances 18-24 Nov

AU282149 [Editorial Report] Warsaw *Trybuna Ludu* in Polish monitored from 19 through 25 November reports the following public appearances of Polish leaders (date and page in parentheses):

Premier Zbigniew Messner presented nomination certificates to 24 new members of the National Cultural Council on 19 November (20 Nov p 2); on 20 November inspected food processing investment sites in Opole (21-22 Nov p 2); on 21 November received delegates of

the Warsaw Intercosmos scientific conference (23 Nov p 2); and on 24 November received Wlodzimierz Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR (25 Nov p 2).

Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski attended the 20 November conference of the Association of Polish Lawyers (21-22 Nov p 5); on 21 November received Jan Kinast, new Polish ambassador to the United States, and Hassan Abduldjalil, departing Indonesian ambassador; and on 23 November received Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa, Cuba's prosecutor general (24 Nov p 4).

Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with the workers of the Eltra plant in Bydgoszcz on 20 Nov (21-22 Nov p 2).

Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski commissioned a new school in Stary Brus, Chelm Voivodship [date not given] (19 Nov p 5); and on 20 November he attended the meeting of the experts working on a booklet for young people to prepare them for family life; (21-22 Nov p 5).

Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek attended the 20 November conference of the Association of Polish Lawyers (21-22 Nov p 5).

Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak attended the 20 November meeting of Szczecin harbor workers discussing the economic referendum (21-22 Nov p 2).

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Peter Jankowitsch of the Austrian Socialist Party on 18 November (19 Nov p 6); on 23 November received FRG Ambassador Franz Joachim Schoeller to discuss Polish-FRG relations (24 Nov p 4); and on 24 November received Slawomir Dabrowa, Polish ambassador to Sweden (25 Nov p 2).

Politburo Candidate Member Bogumil Ferensztajn attended the 20 November ministerial session discussing housing construction (21-22 Nov p 5).

Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with workers of the Teofilow plant in Lodz on 19 November (20 Nov p 2) and on 24 November received departing *Pravda* correspondent Oleg Losoto and the new correspondent Anatoliy Starukhin (25 Nov p 2).

Politburo Candidate Member Janusz Kubasiewicz attended a meeting with Warsaw students on 21 November (23 Nov p 11).

Politburo Member Alfred Miodowicz had a meeting with workers of the Social Security Agency and praised their performance on 18 November (19 Nov p 6).

Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with participants of the Warsaw Interkosmos scientific conference on 20 November (21-22 Nov p 5).

Politburo Member Florian Siwicki visited an Air Force unit [date not given] (*Zolnierz Wolnosci* 24 Nov pp 1, 2).

Politburo Member Zofia Stepien met with workers of the Teofilow plant in Lodz on 19 November (20 Nov p 2).

Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski attended the 19 November session of the National Cultural Council (20 Nov p 2); on 23 November met with makers of short-feature movies and attended the opening of the Social Science Academy's scheme for external studies in cultural policy (24 Nov p 4); and on 24 November attended the party meeting of the Polish Publishing Agency (25 Nov p 2).

Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, discussed the second stage of economic reform with journalists and diplomats from socialist countries on 18 November (19 Nov p 6).

Syrian President Al-Asad Continues Visit

Further Talks With Ceausescu

AU011216 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1125 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/12/1987—Tuesday morning official talks continued at the Palace of the State Council in Bucharest between RCP general secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad.

During the new round of talks the two party and state leaders continued to exchange opinions on the development of bilateral ties. Aspects of the current international political situation were also approached.

The talks continue in the afternoon.

Visits Bucharest Districts

AU011634 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/12/1987—RCP general secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, visited Tuesday, December 1, several social units and residential districts in Bucharest.

Romanian and Syrian officials participated in the visit.

The distinguished Syrian guest could get acquainted with the big urbanistic renewals in large areas of Romania's capital city, which produced at a particularly high rate in the last few years.

After driving along the main streets in the city's centre and in the newly built district of Cringasi, the file of cars stopped at the waterpower station Ciurel, constructed recently, concurrently with the storage lake on the Dimbovita. There, the guests could learn about the main targets of the Dimbovita river improvement project. Emphasis was placed on the fact that that wide-scope work, now in a final execution stage, was part of the aggregate of measures aiming at modernizing Bucharest. The official motor-cade stopped several times on the Dimbovita river bank where they could see the new bridges built during the improvement works and notice the ingenuity of constructive solutions.

The visit continued in the Victoria Socialismului Boulevard. The guest could see the main buildings that outline the future political-administrative centre of the Romanian capital.

The shopping centre "Unirea" was seen round then, another achievement in developing the capital's trade network.

The second main line of the Bucharest underground, a public construction made available in late October, was also visited by the two presidents by a special train from Piata Universitatii to Piata Aviatorilor.

During the visit Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad were particularly warmly greeted by Bucharesters who, like the entire Romanian people, follow with interest and satisfaction the new Romanian-Syrian summit, an important moment in the further growth and amplification of manysided relations between Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Further Talks With Ceausescu

AU012112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2031 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/12/1987—Official talks continued in Bucharest on Tuesday, December 1, between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad.

In the same atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding, the two party and state leaders resumed their exchange of opinions on the development of bilateral relations. Current aspects of the international political life were also approached. Special attention was paid to questions related to the cessation of the arms race, with stress on the significance of a passage to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, of the removal of war threat.

During the talks, President Hafiz al-Asad set forth Syria's stance on the Middle East situation, on the ways and means of solving the problems in that part of the world. President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's stand on the comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problems, the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the area, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the settlement of the Palestinian people's problem through the recognition of its right to self-determination—to the setting up of its own state included—through the guaranteeing of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region. It was stressed that for these goals to be attained an international conference should be called under the UN aegis to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization—as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people—Israel and the Security Council permanent members.

Looking into a number of aspects of the world economic situation the two party and state leaders considered that there is a need for an intensification of efforts to eradicate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order, a basic condition for providing the peoples' peace and security. In the context the two presidents reasserted the importance of calling an international conference under the UN, with the equal participation both of the developing countries and of the developed ones.

At the conclusion of Tuesday's two rounds of talks Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit, of the dialogue conducted, which go down as an important moment in the development of the mutually-advantageous collaboration between Romania and Syria. The sides stressed the fact that expanding the collaboration on multiple planes between the two parties, countries and peoples benefited both sides, the cause of international peace and understanding.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hafiz al-Asad decided to continue the summit dialogue which has proved to be an essential factor in the continuous development and strengthening of the good Romanian-Syrian relations.

Related to the results of the visit and of the Romanian-Syrian summit talks the sides endorsed a joint communique.

Signs Trade Agreement

AU012113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2037 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/12/1987—During a ceremony held at the State Council Palace on Tuesday, December 1, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, signed a programme-agreement on the long-term development of economic and technical cooperation and of commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The ceremony was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Party's Central Committee, members of the State Council and of the government.

Also present were the officials accompanying the Syrian head of state on his visit to Romania.

After signing the two presidents friendly shook hands and embraced each other, as an expression of their satisfaction at the productive results of the new Romanian-Syrian summit and at the understandings reached, and expressed their belief that their fulfillment would impart further dimensions to the collaboration between the two countries both bilaterally and in the international arena, in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and international cooperation.

Damascus Report

JN012005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Syrian media team dispatch from Bucharest]

[Text] Gentlemen, greetings from the Romanian capital of Bucharest. Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu resumed at 1700 today in closed session at the Government House in Bucharest. The talks covered developments in the Gulf and world issues. Earlier meetings dealt with Mideast developments and bilateral cooperation. At 1940 official talks between Presidents al-Asad and Ceausescu culminated with an expanded meeting attended by members of the Syrian Arab and Romanian delegations. At this meeting, the presidents signed a program of long-term bilateral economic and technical cooperation and exchanges. Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Ilie Vaduva and Finance Minister Alexandru Babe had signed with the presidents in attendance three documents—the first dealing with avoidance of dual taxation; the second a protocol on trade exchanges for 1988-89; and the third a protocol boosting economic cooperation for 1988-89.

Greetings from the television and radio team in the Romanian capital, Bucharest.

Seen Off by Ceausescu

AU020944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0906 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/12/1987—The secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, who paid an official visit to Romania over November 30-December 2 at the invitation of the general secretary of the RCP, president of the Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, left Bucharest on Wednesday morning.

The official departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, where the distinguished Syrian guest was seen off by the Romanian party and state leader, by other officials.

Ceausescu Interviewed on Visit

AU021022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0816 GMT 2 Dec 87

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Interview With Syrian Press"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/12/1987—As it was announced, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on November 30 Sabir Falhut, director-general of the Syrian News Agency—SANA—and president of the Syria's Union of Journalists, whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Mr. President, now when President Hafiz al-Asad is paying an official visit to your country, will you assess the current stage and the development prospects of the cooperative ties between the two friendly countries, Syria and Romania?

Answer: We are particularly pleased at President al-Asad's official visit to Romania which, I believe, will be a new, important moment in the development of the relations of manysided collaboration between Romania and Syria.

Broad economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other collaboration has developed between our two countries along the years. With the experience acquired so far as a basis, special prospects may be said to exist for a more marked growth of the economic exchanges, of cooperation in production, including the areas of science and technology, as highly important factors of economic and social progress.

In broad lines, the links between Romania and Syria on a political plane are very good and I believe that the understandings covenanted during the talks with Syria's president, Comrade al-Asad, will impart further prospects to our mutually advantageous collaboration, in the interests of our two countries' independent development, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Question: Mr. President, Syria has its own, not unimportant, role to play in the actions aimed at the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and reinstatement of the Palestinian people to its legitimate rights, and in the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area. Likewise, it has a major part in maintaining Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity. What is your opinion of Syria's role?

Answer: Romania has always stated for the negotiated settlement of all interstate litigations. President al-Asad and I have repeatedly approached these questions and one may say we have always reached joint conclusions on the resolution of the Middle East issues.

Undoubtedly, Syria as a country directly concerned with Middle East issues and with part of its territory occupied by Israel, plays a highly important role in the settlement of the Middle East issues, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and, hence, to the resolution of the Palestinian question. Which makes even more important the role of Syria, and of the other Arab countries concerned in the attainment of the targets, viz. the liberation of their territory and the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the region.

Question: Your remarkable role in international politics and, more particularly, in our region, is well known: So, will you, Mr President, let us have your opinion on the resolution of the Palestinian question, which lies at the core of the confrontations in the area?

Answer: As I have pointed out, Romania generally favours the settlement of all litigious issues by way of negotiations alone. We give special attention to the extremely serious issues in the international life, to disarmament-related problems, the elimination of nuclear weapons, the resolution of the question of underdevelopment and the achievement of a new international economic order.

In this framework and in accordance with Romania's general policy, we have always worked for the calling of an international conference, to be attended by all the countries concerned—and, Syria is naturally one of them—as well as by the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and by the Security Council permanent members.

We consider this international conference can—and must—discuss all the problems and viewpoints concerning the Middle East and reach understandings that meet all states' interests, all while necessarily providing for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories, and the resolution of the Palestinian question on the basis of the right to self-determination, to independent statehood included. With that as a foundation, a lasting and just peace can be achieved to secure the coexistence and security of all the states in the area.

In this spirit, we consider as highly important the resolution of the Iraq-Iran war problems, of the problems in the Gulf, which ultimately have an adverse bearing on the entire region and on world peace.

The international situation calls for a rethinking, for a new approach to the issues in various areas, in the Middle East included, of disarmament-related issues, and calls for action to find a political, negotiated solution, to establish new-type relations set on the principles of equality and respect for every nation's independence and sovereignty.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to wish the Syrian people success in its economic and social development, prosperity, welfare and peace.

Further on Ceausescu Visit to Egypt

Dinner Toast

AU241114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0904 GMT 24 Nov 87

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" at dinner given in his honor by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, in Cairo 23 November]

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES, 24/11/1987—Dear Mr President Husni Mubarak, dear Madame Suzanne Mubarak, ladies and gentlemen: I wish to thank you, in the name of

my wife and myself, as well as of my accompanying party, for the invitation to come for another visit to Egypt, for the warm reception and the hospitality we enjoy in your beautiful country.

It gives me great pleasure to convey to you, Mr President, to Madame Mubarak and to the friendly Egyptian people a cordial salute and my best wishes.

Our visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt is another expression of the good friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries and people, of the common wish to develop them in all areas. I take this opportunity to stress once again the importance of the summit meetings over the years for the continuing growth of the Romanian-Egyptian ties. I trust our present meeting, the exchange of views we started today will go down as another major moment in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our states and people. In our opinion, the framework for collaboration and cooperation in production, the exchanges in technology, science, culture and other areas can further be broadened, by joint efforts, to meet the interests for progress and free development of our two countries, of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

We are glad to have been given the possibility to know more of the life and work of the Egyptian people, of their achievements on the path of independent economic and social development. Being friends, we wish from the bottom of our hearts new and ever bigger achievements to the friendly Egyptian people in the struggle for their homeland's progress and prosperity, for welfare and peace.

Our people are working for the fulfilment of the basic strategic target that will take Romania to a higher development phase—that of a medium developed socialist country.

While making the implementation of the economic and social development programmes and plans our prime concern, we also pay great attention to international developments, take an active part in the effort for the promotion of the international peace and cooperation policy, for the constructive settlement of the complex issues confronting our time.

Mr President, dear friend, the present international circumstances—that continue to be particularly grave and complex—require a new way of thinking and a new approach to the war and peace problems starting from the idea that a world war is unthinkable and inadmissible, because the tremendous accumulations of nuclear arms around the world would inevitably change it into a nuclear disaster that would annihilate civilization, the conditions of life on earth.

The cardinal question of our time is to stop the arms race and pass on to firm disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures first of all, to ensure the foremost right of people, of individuals to a free and dignified life, to existence, to peace. It is more necessary than ever before that all people, the realistic peace-loving forces everywhere work together as closely as possible for the removal of the nuclear threat, for the defence of peace.

Romania has spoken up and worked firmly for the elimination of all nuclear arms. Our view is that the upcoming Soviet-American summit and the signing of the accord eliminating intermediate and shorter-range missiles in Europe and Asia ought to lead to a further greater effort of people, of the forces of peace everywhere to work in unity for new agreements and accords toward the complete elimination of nuclear arms in Europe and the world over.

At the same time we are of the opinion that a resolute passage is required to substantial cuts in conventional weapons, troops and military spending. Taking action on that line, Romania decided in a national referendum to unilaterally reduce its arms, troops and military expenditure by five percent starting last year.

We do all we can for broad cooperation in the Balkans, for the region to become a zone of peace and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and of foreign troops and military bases. We support the creation of nuclear- and chemical-free areas in northern and central Europe, in the Mediterranean and elsewhere in the world.

The present international situation calls for greater efforts to find peaceful negotiated solutions to all conflicts and disputed problems in various parts of the world. Romania was and is consistently for a comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, of the resolution of the Palestinian people's question through the recognition of its right to self-determination—including to independent statehood—of integrity, sovereignty and security guarantees to all the states in the zone. For the purpose, we have firmly upheld the calling of an international conference under UN aegis to be attended by all parties interested, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, and the Security Council permanent members.

We are particularly concerned over the continuing Iran-Iraq war that takes a huge material and human toll from both nations. Everything possible should be done to ensure compliance with the United Nations resolution on ending the conflict as soon as possible and solving the problems between the two countries politically, through negotiations. Foreign military ships should be withdrawn from the Gulf to ensure to freedom of navigation in that area, and on all seas and oceans of the world.

It is in the same spirit of peaceful negotiations that action ought to be taken for the settlement of the conflicts in Central America, Asia, Africa, of all interstate disputes.

More than at any other time should resolute action be taken to find global solutions to the underdevelopment problems—including the developing countries' very large external debts—to the establishment of a new world economic order on the basis of equal and equitable relations among states apt to favour the faster progress of all countries, of the ones lagging behind in particular, to help a harmonious growth of the world economy and its stability.

The just and durable settlement of the major problems confronting our time requires an active equal participation in the international life of all states regardless of their size or social system, primarily of the small an medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned states that are the overwhelming majority and that are interested in a policy of equal cooperation, independence and peace.

We also take the view that the role of the UN and other international bodies should grow in the discussion and resolution of the world issues of progress and peace, with the participation of all states.

It gives me pleasure to show, here again, dear friend, the good cooperation between Romania and Egypt at various international bodies and fora, the closeness and even identity of our views on the settlement of the big problems confronting mankind.

It is our opinion that conditions are in place for a continuing growth of the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, bilaterally as well as internationally, for the settlement of the problems of the Middle East and elsewhere, in the struggle for a better and more just world on our planet, a world of peace and productive cooperation among nations.

With the belief that our visit and its results will go down as another significant contribution to the strengthening of Romanian-Egyptian relations, I wish to toast:

— The progress and happiness of the friendly Egyptian people;

— The continuing strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between our states and people;

— The health of President Mubarak and Madame Suzanne Mubarak.

The health of you all.

Communique on Visit to Egypt

AU252100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1959 GMT 25 Nov 87

["Joint Romanian-Egyptian Communique" on President Nicolae Ceausescu's official visit to Egypt 23-25 November]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/11/1987—The document released at the end of the official goodwill visit Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu paid to Egypt shows that the Romanian head of state [and the] Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak conducted official talks during which they informed each other about the socioeconomic development of their countries, surveyed the current stage of bilateral links, and exchanged views on the main questions confronting contemporary mankind.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed their joint determination to more intensely develop the ties of close friendship and productive cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks, the two presidents paid special attention to questions related to the further deepening of bilateral economic relations. Emphasis was placed on the importance of attaining the goals of the cooperation between the two countries, meant to contribute to the development of their national economies.

It was noted that the diversification and growth of commercial exchanges contributed to a better supply of the countries' national economies with basic products, machinery and equipment.

The leaders of the two countries underlined that the potential and requirements of the national economies of Romania and Egypt, just as the good results scored so far provided conditions for a closer economic and technical-scientific cooperation between them, in the spirit of the joint declarations, of the other documents signed in Bucharest and Cairo.

The importance was stressed of developing mutually advantageous long-term economic cooperation. The two sides agreed to focus their efforts on expanding and diversifying cooperation in future in energy, industry and agriculture.

During the visit, the presidents of the two countries signed the long-term accord on expanding economic and technical-scientific cooperation, the commercial exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt until the year 2000 and decided that the central institutions and specialized enterprises in the two countries adopt tangible measures and carry into effect the provisions of that document. Both sides assessed the importance of the conclusion of the long-term agreement which contributes to the consolidation of the Romanian-Egyptian economic links.

The two heads of state exchanged opinions at length on the current international situation, and expressed concern over the serious and complex problems persisting in the world, assessing that the fundamental question of our time was the resolved cessation of the arms race and a passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. They hailed the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the USA on the conclusion of an accord on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, showing

that it should pave the way for new nuclear disarmament agreements. In that respect, the two leaders emphasized the urgent character of the halting of nuclear tests and of any action toward the development and improvement of nuclear weapons. Likewise, they assessed that more resolute actions should be taken to achieve a complex disarmament programme which should include, beside nuclear arms, the banning of chemical weapons, of other arms of mass destruction, a substantial reduction of conventional arms, troops and military spending. They also insisted on the need to use the outer space for peaceful purposes exclusively and set up an international system of using it as an asset of the whole mankind. The resources released through disarmament should be used to meet the requirements of the economic and social development of all states, of the developing states first and foremost.

The president of Romania and the president of Egypt expressed their hope that real progress would be made at the Vienna meeting on security and cooperation in Europe in the working out of a comprehensive and balanced document apt to help promote disarmament, develop cooperation in the economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other spheres among European countries, and build up confidence, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Romania and Egypt declare for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons as well as for the building of such zones in central and northern Europe, in the Mediterranean, the Middle East and other parts of the world.

The president of Romania and the president of Egypt were for the settlement of interstate litigious issues and conflicts by peaceful means exclusively, as the only way apt to build a climate of confidence, detente and cooperation, for the elimination of force from the international life.

Examining Middle East developments, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt declared for the establishment of a global, just and durable peace in the area on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories following the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination, to the setting up of a Palestinian state of its own included, the ensurance of integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region. Stress was laid on the significance of the soonest possible calling of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations Organization, to be attended by all the sides concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as by the permanent members of the Security Council.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed their deep concern over the latest developments in the Gulf, and assessed that firm measures were required for the application of the Security Council Resolution 598, for a political, negotiated solution to the problems between Iran and Iraq, and the guaranteeing of free navigation in the region.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt underscored the need for stepped-up efforts for the overcoming of the serious situation in Lebanon, an end to any interference in the internal affairs of that country, the finding of ways conducive to a broad national reconciliation of all the political forces and the ensurance of the Lebanese people's unity, the consolidation of its independence and freedom.

Romania and Egypt reiterated their solidarity with the African peoples' fight for the abolition of colonialism, the consolidation of national independence and self-reliant socioeconomic development. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak condemned most resolutely South Africa's aggressive acts against the independent neighbour states, the racist policies of apartheid, the repressive measures of Pretoria authorities against the majority population.

Expressing their countries' active support for the just fight of the Namibian people under the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, its sole legitimate representative, for the winning of national independence, the leaders of the two states stated for intensified efforts on an international plane for the achievement of Namibia's independence on the basis of an undelayed application of the United Nations resolutions.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak appreciated the role of the Organization of African Unity in the life of the African Continent, and stressed that it could contribute to the growth of cooperation among the African states, the rallying of efforts for a political solution to the problems among some of them.

The president of Romania and the president of Egypt declared for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order as an imperative demand of guaranteeing peace and security throughout the world.

Romania and Egypt hold the view that an international conference should be called within the UN to be attended, on an equal footing, by both developing and developed countries with a view to finding mutually acceptable solutions to the economic problems, including the foreign debt one, for the establishment of new-type relations in the international economic life underlain by full equality and equity, for the ensurance of world economic stability. Moreover, the two countries stressed

the importance of organizing a developing countries' summit apt to provide for intensified cooperation among them in all areas of mutual interest, and work out a common strategy and platform for the negotiations with the developed countries.

The presidents of the two states considered that firm measures should be taken for the finding of a global political and economic solution to the developing countries' external debt problem.

It was also pointed out that practical ways should be agreed upon to cut and stabilize interest rates at reasonable levels, and new credits should be granted to developing countries on advantageous terms so as to help their socioeconomic advance.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak think that the complex problems facing mankind require an active and equal participation in the international life of all states, whatever their size or social system.

Romania and Egypt declare for a growing role and efficiency of the UN, in the interests of peace, progress and collaboration worldwide.

The president of Romania and the president of Egypt underlined the importance and positive role of the Nonaligned Movement in a solution to the problems facing mankind nowadays, and assessed the significance of the resolutions endorsed at the Harare Conference of the Heads of State or Government from Nonaligned Countries.

The two countries expressed their determination to boost their ties of friendship and collaboration with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, according to the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu invited President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Madame Suzanne Mubarak to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit is to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Andrei Receives Iranian Deputy Minister

AU272035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/11/1987—Friday, November 27, Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei, received Mehdi Mir-Moazi, deputy minister of plan and budget of Iran.

During the talk, aspects were approached related to the development of bilateral commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

The interview was attended by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Bulgarian Minister Karamanev Pays Visit

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

AU262030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/11/1987—Thursday, November 26, Lina Ciobanu, deputy prime minister, received Georgi Karamanev, minister, chairman of the Trade and Services Association of Bulgaria, now on a working visit to Romania.

During the interview, aspects were approached related to the development of the collaboration between the two countries in the field of home trade.

Protocol Signed

AU272017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/11/1987—Talks were held in Bucharest on November 26 and 27 between a delegation led by Ana Muresan, minister of home trade, and a delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, minister, chairman of the Trade and Services Association of Bulgaria, when aspects were approached relating to the growth of Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation in home trade.

At the end of the talks, the two ministers signed the protocol on goods exchanges for 1988 between the two ministries.

Japanese Communist Party Congress Saluted

RCP Sends Message

AU281439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1254 GMT 28 Nov 87

["RCP's Salute to the Congress of the Japanese Communist Party"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Tokyo, AGERPRES, 28/11/1987—In his salute to the 18th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the RCP representative to that forum, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, highlights the traditional ties of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties reiterating the conviction that they would continue to develop in future as well. The interviews, talks and consultations between the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the CC of the JCP, Kenji Miyamoto, have played a decisive role in the growth of those links, the speaker underscored.

The RCP representative stressed that the halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, are fundamental demands of our days, considering that, as mentioned by the joint declaration of the two parties signed on April 30 this year, a large international anti-nuclear front should be created and mass energetic actions be taken for the complete and definite elimination of a nuclear war.

The creation of such a front would also contribute to a broad mobilization of tremendous sociopolitical forces toward determining the conclusion of accords on the complete banning of nuclear-weapon development, manufacture, test, possession and use, and on other measures in the field of disarmament and the exclusion of the use of force from interstate relations.

In the context, the speaker further showed, we think that the forthcoming signing of an accord between the USSR and the U.S.A. on the liquidation of medium- and shorter-range missiles is a first step toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons from the world.

The RCP also is for a substantial cut in conventional weapons, troops and military spending, for the political, negotiated settlement of interstate conflicts and litigious issues.

In conclusion the RCP representative reiterated the RCP's well-known stance on the development of collaboration and solidarity with the progressive and democratic forces and the steady consolidation of their cooperation on the lasting basis of the principles of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for a policy of independence, collaboration and peace among all nations.

Constantin Meets CP Leader

AU011541 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1243 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/12/1987—The chairman of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party, Kenji Miyamoto, received Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, RCP representative to the 18th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP].

On behalf of the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, warm congratulations were conveyed to Kenji Miyamoto on his reelection as chairman of the CC of the JCP. Warmly thanking for the congratulations, Kenji Miyamoto wished Nicolae Ceausescu good health and success.

The meeting was attended by Tetsuzo Fuwa, vice-chairman of the CC, Hiromu Murakami, chairman of the Presidium of the CC and Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Permanent Presidium and of the Secretariat of the CC of the JCP.

A talk took place on the occasion which highlighted the satisfaction for the friendly relations between the RCP and the JCP, grounded on mutual respect and esteem, and the two parties' decision to further act in the spirit of the April joint declaration of the two party leaders for further developing and deepening the relations between their parties.

Constantin Attends Congress

AU301906 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 87 p 6

[Report on "Message of Greetings Extended by the RCP Representative" Nicolae Constantin, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, in a speech to the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan, in Tokyo on 28 November]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warm comradely greetings were extended to the Japanese Communists, as well as a message of friendship and solidarity on behalf of the Romanian Communists.

The speech to the congress of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP] was delivered by the RCP representative to the congress, Comrade Nicolae Constantin, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Party Central Collegium, who also extended cordial congratulations on the 65th anniversary of the creation of the JCP. We take this opportunity to stress the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and the JCP and to reassert the conviction that these relations will continue to develop to the benefit of the two peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism, the speaker said. We want to mention with particular satisfaction that in developing these extensive relations a decisive role is played by the meetings, talks, and consultations between the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the chairman of the JCP Central Committee, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto.

The sustained dialogue and cooperation between our parties in various forms and at various levels demonstrate the exceptional value of relations firmly based on equality, esteem, mutual trust and understanding, and on the observance of each party's right to formulate its political line in accordance with the historic, national, and social conditions in its own country.

In this context, we view the joint declaration issued on 30 April this year by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, which outlines the principled positions of the two parties on essential international issues, particularly on preventing a nuclear war and eliminating nuclear weapons, as being a noteworthy

contribution to the cause of disarmament and of safeguarding peace. The development of events has fully confirmed the correctness of assessments and proposals made in this area that maintain their full topicality and validity.

The Communists and the working people in Romania are familiar with, and are following with keen interest and feelings of solidarity, the extensive activity carried out by the JCP to promote the basic national aspirations of the Japanese people, to ensure the democratic development of the country, eliminate the specter of nuclear catastrophe, and build a world of peace and international cooperation.

The Romanian people are involved in the comprehensive activity of implementing the decisions and guidelines put forward by the 13th RCP Congress to reach a new stage in the process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. Moving from the results so far, the coming National RCP Conference will define measures to fulfill the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, to continue the modernization of the national economy, and to accentuate the intensive nature of economic growth.

The RCP—the speaker continued—believes that under the current particularly serious and complicated international circumstances a new way of thinking and of approaching the problems of war and peace is required. The basic requirement of our time is halting the arms race, moving to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensuring people's supreme right to a free and dignified existence, to life, and to peace.

Together with other parties and revolutionary, democratic, and realistic political forces, our party firmly advocates the elimination of nuclear weapons. As the joint declaration of the two parties of April this year stresses, it is imperative to set up a broad international anti-nuclear front favoring energetic mass actions to completely and definitively eliminate nuclear war from our planet.

Setting up such a front would also contribute to the broad mobilization of huge sociopolitical forces to bring about the conclusion of an agreement on a total ban on developing, manufacturing, testing, possessing, and using nuclear weapons, and other measures for disarmament and to exclude the use of force in relations between states.

In this context we believe that the imminent signing of the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles constitutes a first step on the road to the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world. However, great efforts and a united struggle by all progressive forces are necessary to conclude new agreements in the area of nuclear disarmament up to the complete and definitive elimination of nuclear weapons. At the same time, our party advocates a substantial cut in conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures, and the settling of all conflicts and disputes between states solely by political means and negotiations.

In our party's concept, a new way of thinking and of approaching international issues also requires firm action to completely solve—with the participation of all states—the problems of underdevelopment, including the foreign debt problem of the developing countries, and to establish a new international economic order based on equality and equity.

Taking account of the particular role that today devolves today on firm actions and efforts by all revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces of the present-day world, the RCP is developing cooperation and solidarity with these forces and acts to constantly strengthen their cooperation—on the lasting basis of the principles of full equality of rights, mutual esteem and respect—in the struggle for disarmament and a policy of independence, cooperation, and peace among all nations.

In conclusion, the speaker conveyed wishes for complete success to the congress proceedings and in implementing the decisions that will be adopted, and success in all activities to achieve the aspirations for peace, prosperity, and the progress of the friendly Japanese people.

Leaders Send Greetings on PDRY National Day

Ceausescu Sends Greetings

AU301829 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 87 p 4

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, to 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, and to Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, on the National Day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]

[Text] To Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, and to Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Aden,

The 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and for the well-being and progress of the friendly people in your country.

On this occasion, I would also like to express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the YSP and between the SR of Romania and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will

continue to develop in the future, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

Dascalescu Greets Counterpart

AU301841 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania sent a message to Comrade Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. On the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Romanian premier, on behalf of the government and on his own behalf, conveys to the Yemeni prime minister warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness, as well as complete success in his activity.

IBRD Financial Policy 'Unfair, Antidemocratic'

AU020912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0737 GMT 2 Dec 87

["An End Should Be Put to the Systematic Plunder and Exploitation Behind IBRD Financial Policy—article in "SCINTEIA" of Wednesday, December 2, 1987"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/12/1987—As is known, Socialist Romania consistently asserts itself as an active participant in the international division of labour, perseveringly working to continuously expand and diversify its economic relations on multiple planes with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, in compliance with the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, fully equal rights and mutual advantage. One may arguably say that the expansion of economic exchanges and cooperation is a salient feature of the Romanian foreign policy, the whole international activity of our country being a highly significant proof in this respect.

This is the framework for Romania's cooperation and participation in the international economic and financial bodies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)—an international financial-banking institution set up to meet the fundamental, long-range interests of its members, more particularly to assist the developing countries in their effort for liquidating economic and social backwardness, to contribute to a greater world financial stability, to facilitate international trade growth.

Our country, committed to an extensive economic development and modernization process asked for IBRD credits along the years to achieve industrial, agricultural and construction projects. Romania has steadily been concerned to secure the necessary financial resources, showing its willingness to correctly pay back the credits in due time and on the initially set terms.

Unfortunately, unfair and antidemocratic practices have been increasingly manifest in IBRD activity, that are alien and contrary to its aims and seriously undermine the developing countries' efforts for progress.

For instance, following the arbitrary and unjust practice of increasing the foreign debt by adding the so-called "currency risk" our country's debt to IBRD, from credits granted after 1980, is now by about 250 million dollars, i.e. by 50 percent, greater than the outstanding debt at the rates when the credits were granted. So far, many million dollars have been paid toward the added currency risk. At the same time we must stress that, in its relations with Romania, IBRD has pursued a discriminatory currency and interest policy. Public opinion rightly asks why the Romanian banks accepted such usurious practices and why the Ministry of Finance approved those payments which directly affect the national income, the country's resources.

If we add to these methods the fact that the rates of interest are extremely high—up to 11.60 percent—it results that instead of carrying out the mission for which it was created, namely to support the developing countries in their effort for economic and social progress, IBRD has turned into an institution which plunders the national wealth of people, of those in developing countries in particular.

In the face of this situation, the public opinion request that our banks should put an end to such payments, which are made on obviously inequitable, plundering and spoliating terms, is justified. Furthermore, it is only natural and right to ask ourselves whether, under such circumstances, this country may remain in IBRD, an institution which more and more obviously plays the game and meets the interests of the big financial capital.

Precisely in order to avoid such states of affairs at the recent IMF-IBRD session Romania presented a comprehensive realistic programme meant to contribute to a global settlement of the issues related to the foreign debts and the exeessively high rates of interest. Facts in the contemporary world prove that the complex financial problems of the foreign debts and the rates of interest, the stability and development of the world economy presuppose joint and general efforts by all the factors involved. More and more powerfully has life shown that there is a need for immediate firm measures to find a global solution to the foreign debt of the developing countries, that an end should be put to the transfer of financial resources—through excessively high rates of interest—from developing to rich countries, to the detriment of world economic stability, of mankind's progress as a whole.

News Sought of WWII Graves in Other Nations

LD251856 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 25 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana has informed the Federal Committee for Veterans that all the tombs of Yugoslav fighters killed and buried in Albania during World War Two were dug over and destroyed.

The official Albanian reply claims that preparations are under way to enable Yugoslav representatives to visit the tombs of Yugoslav fighters, so that measures could then be proposed for their definite arranging, it was heard at today's committee session in Belgrade.

The committee also noted that the fate of many tombs of Yugoslav fighters buried in Bulgaria is unknown. Until recently, Bulgaria claimed that no foreigners were killed on its territory during World War Two.

The Association of Yugoslav War Veterans is nevertheless on the way to reach an agreement with Bulgarian authorities on the arranging of the tombs, it was stated at today's committee session.

The Federal Committee for Veterans also noted that it did not have information on the tombs of Yugoslav fighters killed in the Soviet Union, Spain and the German Democratic Republic, so that it is not known whether they still exist or have been destroyed.

Over 100,000 Yugoslavs were killed in World War Two in foreign countries.

Yugoslavia has not yet paid tribute to all the victims of war killed abroad and will therefore endeavour to mark their tombs not only in reverence to those killed, but also because of its reputation in the world, it was stated today.

Spokesman Comments on Relations With Albania

AU301736 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Nov 87 p 2

[N. Dragovic report on regular press conference held "yesterday" by Aleksander Stanic, spokesman of the federal secretariat for foreign affairs]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At the request of a *Nova Makedonija* reporter, Aleksander Stanic commented on the assertions of Manush Myftiu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, that "there is a continuing chauvinistic and discriminatory policy toward Albanians in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia" and that "the latest confirmation of a further intensification of this policy is the dispatch of a federal militia unit to Kosovo." Stanic said: "This is yet more proof that Albania is interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia—although it persistently says the opposite. It is also not difficult to see in this announcement, who sows hate and distrust between two neighbors. This is not in the interest of good-neighborly relations, which can develop only on the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and territorial integrity." [passage omitted]

The reporter from the American television company, NBC, was interested in whether "some document" was being prepared on the first agreed meeting of Balkan foreign ministers, and the journalist from the Soviet agency, TASS, was interested in the "exact time" of the meeting. Stanic answered that there will "probably be some statements" and as far as the date for the Belgrade meeting was concerned, this could be "in the second half of January and first half of February."

Finally, commenting on the report carried in *Politika* (November 13) concerning the attempts of a number of Yugoslavs to obtain employment in Norway, the spokesman of the federal secretariat for foreign affairs said:

"In the situation where Yugoslavia has no signed agreement on the employment of our citizens in Norway—and where the acceptance of new, foreign workers in some countries of Western Europe has been stopped—a number of our citizens of Albanian nationality from Kosovo have tried to obtain employment, declaring themselves to be political refugees.

However, since it has been established that their main motive was economic, the Norwegian authorities decided to return the people and have already put this into practice.

"At the same time, I want to point out the incorrect interpretation that the condition for employment in Norway is citizenship. It is also wrong to link the granting of political asylum with the question of citizenship, as this concerns two completely different legal matters."

Joint Railroad With Albania Sustains Losses

LD251511 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1402 GMT 25 Nov 87

[By Gordan Ranitovic]

[Text] Titograd, Nov 25 (TANJUG)—Albania's first railway link with the world, the Titograd-Skadar line has recorded great losses in its first year in operation.

The Yugoslav part of the line which connects Albania with Europe's railway network, transported only 140,000 tonnes of goods of the 600,000 tonnes planned for the

first year. The turnover planned for the following years was put at about one million tonnes. The railway's capacity is 10 million tonnes, to be achieved in the future.

Because the plan was not fulfilled, the Titograd transport enterprise, whose network includes the Yugoslav part of the 27.4 kilometre railway, will suffer losses of around 650 million dinars—around 500,000 dollars.

The Titograd enterprise has said it will request that Yugoslavia cover its losses since it initiated the construction of the railway.

The government is expected to resolve the question of the railway's future in negotiations with Albania.

The Titograd-Skadar Railway is not greatly significant to the Yugoslav economy. The Yugoslav Government, in an effort to strengthen good-neighbor relations, accepted Albania's initiative to build the railway.

"Guided by the principles of good-neighbor relations, we decided to build the railway although it will not be profitable. Linking Balkan and European countries with modern traffic links should contribute to expanding cooperation in the Balkans and overcoming divisions and barriers", said Mustafa Pljakic, Yugoslav transport minister at the time, at the opening of the railroad in September 1986.

General Director of the Albanian Railways Viktor Caprazi optimistically assessed at the opening that around 80 to 90,000 tonnes of goods would be transported by the railway by the end of 1986 and that the amount would increase over the next few years.

The assessments did not come true. Only a fifth of the planned was acheived in a year.

The Titograd Railway Transport Organisation claims that Albania is not keeping to the agreement and that it continues to export a large part of its goods by ship or road.

There has been no increase in Yugoslav-Albanian trade either. In 1987, it will remain at last year's level of nearly 100 million dollars. Albania's total annual trade with the world has for some time stood at 700 million dollars.

Only two trains run along Titograd-Skadar railway daily—to Skadar and back—and the Titograd Railroad Organisation earned a total of 100,000 dollars last year. 153,000 dollars were spent on workers' salaries.

The total expenses are considerably higher because they include the expenses of customs, security and maintainance services. The railway is equipped with modern signal, safety and telecommunication devices.

The fact that the load is transferred to Albanian freight cars after the train crosses the border and before it returns to the terminal, contributes to the railway's unprofitable operation.

Special border stations have also been built instead of a joint one, a common practice in many countries.

63 people are employed on the Yugoslav part of the railway. The staff works shifts of between 8 and 20 hours to service only one train.

Mojsov Announces Official Visit to France

LD261618 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1407 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 26 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov will pay an official visit to France on December 2-3. He will meet with French President Francois Mitterrand and discuss the development of the bilateral, particularly economic, relations between Yugoslavia and France and international issues.

Lazar Mojsov will also meet with Preime Minister Jacques Chirac, President of the National Assembly Chaban-Delmas and Senate President Alain Poher.

The talks will focus on promoting different forms of economic and financial cooperation—on trade, which reaches 800 million dollars both ways, industrial cooperation, joint investments and activities on the markets,—on ways for including Yugoslav enterprises in "Eureka" projects and Yugoslavia's cooperation with the European Community, of which France is an influential member.

The talks will also cover debts, the reprogramming of the Yugoslav debt to France, which is Yugoslavia's fourth largest Western creditor, and Yugoslav-French cooperation in the areas of science, technology, culture and education.

Around 400,000 French tourists annually visit Yugoslavia, but as this number could be much higher discussions along that line will also be held.

Ties Praised

LD262135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 26 (TANJUG)—The friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and France have a long tradition built by generations of Yugoslavs and Frenchmen, Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov said, adding that this was a tested basis for the realization of the two countries' current mutual needs and interests.

Mojsov was speaking ahead of his visit to France to the Belgrade periodical journal *Export*, which published the interview in a special issue dedicated to Yugoslav-French relations.

Although the two countries differ in regard to their social systems and international positions, they have, Mojsov said, similar attitudes on many international questions. In this context, he listed the similarity of views in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), international economic relations and the North-South dialogue on the debt crisis.

Economic cooperation holds a special place in Yugoslav-French relations, and it has in the past few years begun to be "marked by a more powerful dynamism and new forms," Mojsov said. He added, however, that this cooperation has "not only trailed behind our political interests and needs but also behind the realistic possibilities of the Yugoslav and French economies."

Having in mind France's large industrial, scientific and technical potential and the need for Yugoslavia to restructure itself and modernize its industry, there is without any doubt a place for a turnabout in this cooperation, Mojsov said.

"As a European country, Yugoslavia attaches special significance to the transformation of the European Community (EC) and wishes to join to the largest possible extent in its economic, financial and technological trends, with the full respect for its international position as a nonaligned Mediterranean developing country," Mojsov said.

In this orientation, he added, "we continue to count on the support of friendly France, as one of the most important factors of the EC, which we shall hold in high esteem as a confirmation of the interest in the future of our two countries' relations."

From our meeting and talks with President Mitterrand and other high French officials, we expect further concrete stimuli in the direction of strengthening and diversifying all kinds of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, as well as expanding their cooperation on the international plane, Mojsov concluded.

Interview With French Paper

LD302226 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Before his visit to Paris, Lazar Mojsov has given an interview to the French newspaper *Le Nouvel Observateur*. [passage omitted]

In the interview, Lazar Mojsov said that he expects very important talks on international themes, particularly since France and Yugoslavia, despite differences between them, are attached to the policy of nonalignment. With regard to the internal economic and political situation in Yugoslavia, Mojsov noted that the federal system is the foundation for Yugoslavia's existence, and that it is based on the principle of the equal rights of all nations of the federation. He said that in the difficulties that the country is currently undergoing, a pluralism of interests is manifesting itself between the republics on economic issues. Unfortunately, our federal regime has still not succeeded in ensuring a level of equal development for all regions. In the case of disparities that exist, for example, between Slovenia and Kosovo, everyone agrees with the aims that must be established, but there are differences regarding the means that should be used to achieve them.

Replying to the question of whether a solution will be sought in the strengthening of central authority or in strengthening the powers of the republics, Mojsov said that action is necessary in both directions. I am not speaking of the strengthening of central authority, but of a greater economic integration which would enable internal borders to be overcome and one real Yugoslav economic market to be established. On the other hand, without bringing into question the principle of equality, we believe that the republics should be more responsible for their own development and that they should not expect the state to do this for them. Stressing that this question of the relationship of the state and the party on one hand and economic management on the other hand is an essential one in our current problems, Mojsov said that at the beginning a symbiosis had been established between them, which has had, it should be said, positive results, because we had come out of a period of war and revolution and inherited an undeveloped economy. In time, that symbiosis became a barrier to development. There were forebodings of this danger when Tito proclaimed self-management under the principle: factories to the workers. It was, in fact, a question of a division between the state and the party on one hand and economic management. Experience has shown that our path was right, but also full of contradictions, since our self-managing society had to intervene in order to ensure both the development of the whole federation and the less favored regions. We have placed this problem at the center of our current consideration, concluded President of the SFRY Presidency Lazar Mojsov, in his interview with the French paper *Le Nouvel Observateur* before his visit to Paris and his talks with President Mitterrand.

CSSR Interior Minister Pays Official Visit

Arrives for Talks

LD251910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1532 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 25 (TANJUG)—A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar arrived here today on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Dobroslav Culafic.

Culafic and Vajnar noted in their talks today that bilateral cooperation in the field of security is developing successfully as part of overall relations between the two socialist countries.

They devoted particular attention to cooperation in fighting international terrorism and other forms of organized international crime, and to problems related to the stay of Yugoslav citizens in Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak citizens in Yugoslavia.

The two sides also expressed readiness to intensify and deepen cooperation between the two ministries on the basis of the established principles of the two countries' foreign policies and international obligations contributing to greater security in Europe.

Meets With Mikulic

LD261638 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade Nov 26 (CTK correspondent)—Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Branko Mikulic received visiting Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar today.

They appreciated the results achieved in all-round cooperation between the two countries and stressed that the recent visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak to Yugoslavia was a significant contribution to its promotion. They reviewed contacts between the security bodies of the two countries and their topical tasks in the protection of the socialist system, and noted that prerequisites exist to further extend these contacts.

Concludes Visit

AU011114 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28-30 Nov, 1 Dec 87 p 8

[Text] Belgrade—Bratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, who led a delegation from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the CSSR, ended his official visit to our country yesterday and left for Prague.

In their final talks, Culafic and Vajnar assessed that the visit had been mutually useful and that it represented a significant contribution to a further development of overall bilateral relations, especially in the field of security. Areas and ways of future cooperation between the internal affairs organs of the two countries were defined. Cooperation will be intensified and deepened, especially in questions of interest for the security of Yugoslavia and the CSSR; questions regarding the residence of our citizens in CSSR and of Czechoslovak citizens in the SFRY and the eradication of international terrorism; the prohibited trade in narcotic drugs, arms smuggling, falsification of travel and other permits and valuable documents, as well as other aspects of organized international crime.

Before his departure, Vajnar was received by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency. Dobroslav Culafic was also present at this friendly talk.

Pakistani Official, Delegation Pay Visit

Talks With Mikulic

LD241846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 24 (TANJUG)—The developing countries should not allow to be outrun by scientific-technical developments and become dependent on the industrialized countries in that regard, Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and Pakistani Minister of State Sartaj Aziz [title as received] said in their talks here today. Aziz is heading a Pakistani delegation to the session of a joint Yugoslav-Pakistani Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Mikulic and Aziz said it is necessary to pool all material and scientific resources and join in the scientific and technical research which would contribute to the faster development of nonaligned and other developing countries.

They also noted that ample possibilities exist for the promotion of Yugoslav-Pakistani economic ties and that it is necessary to increase commodity exchanges and develop advanced forms of cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, joint ventures and scientific-technical [words indistinct].

Trade Prospects Noted

LD270010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2233 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 26 (TANJUG)—Real prospects exist for trade between Yugoslavia and Pakistan to be increased from the present fairly modest level of about 20 million dollars per year, it was assessed at the meeting of the Yugoslav-Pakistani commission for economic scientific and technical cooperation which ended here today.

The delegations of the two countries stressed that various forms of tied trade could contribute to expanding economic cooperation. Possibilities for greater participation of Yugoslav firms in the development of Pakistan's power industry, water resources management and agriculture were also reviewed.

The Pakistani delegation was headed by special adviser to the Prime Minister Sartaj Aziz, who was received by Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic during his visit to Belgrade.

In their talks, Mikulic and Aziz emphasized that the developing countries (?should) not allow themselves to lag behind in scientific and technological development

and thus become dependent on the developed world. They must pool all material and scientific resources so as to take an active part in scientific and technological research, they said.

Mikulic and Aziz assessed that good prospects existed for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries, above all by developing industrial cooperation and joint ventures.

Trade Union Delegation Leaves for Rome

LD270838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2311 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 26 (TANJUG)—The talks between the delegations of the Italian and Yugoslav trade unions, with the cooperation of parliamentary delegates of the two neighbouring countries, will be devoted to the question of how to strengthen relations between Yugoslavia and the European Community (EC) when the regional economic organization of the 12 West European countries becomes a "unified market" after 1992.

The delegation of Yugoslav trade unions left for Italy today.

The round table in Rome, attended by delegations of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and the Italian labour union, will contribute to the Italian and West European trade unions' and the European parliament's taking an active part towards Yugoslavia's greater presence on the West European market when the unique European act comes into effect.

Relations with the European Community are of prime importance to Yugoslavia. The market of the twelve absorbs almost one third of Yugoslavia's total annual exports (over 2.6 billion dollars). From it, Yugoslavia earns over two thirds of its tourist income (about one billion dollars) and substantial invisible trade foreign exchange earnings. Of all Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad, 70 percent live in the EC countries.

On the other hand, Yugoslavia exports to the EC make up only 0.5 percent of all foreign goods on the enormous market. Due to this, 60 percent of Yugoslavia's foreign trade deficit is with the EC while its nearly 20 billion dollar debt is also linked with the region.

Mojsov Discusses Domestic Situation

LD271443 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1400 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, November 27 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov today reiterated that Yugoslavia was firm in its commitment defined during president Josip Broz Tito's lifetime.

In domestic affairs, Yugoslavia's commitment means a self-management socio-economic system, coupled with an increasingly stronger impact of market criteria in economic activity, as Mojsov let out in an interview given to a group of Yugoslav journalists on the occasion of Yugoslav national holiday—Republic Day—November 29.

November 29, 1943 is the date on which the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ), the "war-time parliament" of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, met for its second session on the liberated partisan territory in western Bosnia, at which it took the decision for the Yugoslav population to decided on the country's state system after liberation.

In the talk with the editors-in-chief of the dailies *Borba* of Belgrade and *Oslobodjenje* of Sarajevo and the Ljubljana TV studio, Mojsov spoke about the 1987 activities of state and party organs on constitutional changes, the lowering of inflation, whose annual rate has reached 160 percent, the consolidation of the country's foreign debt of around 20 billion dollars and the consolidation of the situation in the autonomous province of Kosovo.

Mojsov said that the draft constitutional changes proceeded from the current reality—the unity of the six republics and two autonomous provinces, each of which is responsible for its own development but is also and above all responsible for the development of the entire federation. "Not a single constitutional solution can be imposed by force, without a general accord." Mojsov said in that context.

Yugoslav State Presidency President Mojsov termed as unavoidable a process of the introduction of market-economy criteria in economic activity, criteria on which an integrated Yugoslav market would be built through the integration of work organizations from different parts of the country on "a higher level." "No return to centralism, let alone unitarianism, should, therefore, be feared. The two are already part of our historical archives," Mojsov said.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's troubled province of Kosovo, where Albanian separatists continue to act, Mojsov said that there was "only one acceptable choice" for the Yugoslav leadership—"a stable political and economic development of the province, as part of the Republic of Serbia and of Yugoslavia, based on full respect for and the acknowledgement of the rights of all nations and nationalities living in it and their full equality."

Of Kosovo's 1.9 million or so inhabitants, 87 percent are members of the Albanian nationality and the remainder predominantly Serbs and Montenegrins. Over 20,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have moved out of Kosovo since the 1981 counter-revolutionary unrests there, in which nine persons were killed.

Podujevo Assembly Dismisses Officials

LD232123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Podujevo, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—Following frequent criticism by citizens about the work of some municipal organs, delegates of the Podujevo Municipal assembly expressed a vote of no confidence in six senior officers of assembly organs and two municipal judges.

Naim Bljackori was relieved of his post as vice president of the Executive Council of the Municipal Assembly. Mehmet Gasi, secretary of the Secretariat for the Economy; Sadik Berisa, secretary of National Defense; Hasan Prvetica, director of the Municipal Property and Legal Service; Aziz Dibrani, deputy secretary for social activities; and Osman Mehmeti, the municipal public self-management prosecutor were relieved of their posts. Municipal Court Judge Salih Topvica and Municipal Court Offences Judge Abdulah Hadziju were also relieved of their duties. [passage omitted]

Council To Propose Recall of Trade Unionists

LD240249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Pristina, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Council of Kosovo Trade Unions will propose to its Council that it recall three members of provincial trade unions because of irresponsibility, inactivity, and inconsistency in implementing the conclusions of the "Plenum on Kosovo." Sefedin Batali will be recalled from his post as a member of the Council of Trade Unions "because, as a member of the Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium, he had a great influence on some measures and solutions in cadre policy and voluntarism, subjectivism, and bureaucratism in cadre policy."

Ajtene Mikulovci will be recalled from her post as a member of the Presidium and the Council of Kosovo Trade Unions because of inactivity and irresponsibility in the performance of her tasks. Fahrije Sulja will also be recalled for the same reasons; since her election as a member of the Council of Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, she has not attended one of its sessions.

These proposals were accepted at today's session of the Presidium of the Council of Kosovo Trade Unions after an assessment of the activity of the organs and bodies of the provincial trade unions in implementing the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee.

On the initiative of the provincial committee of the Kosovo Trade Unions, it was also proposed to recall 39 members of these committees because of their inactivity and to elect in their place trade union activists from the same work organizations.

The Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation today also discussed the launching of the initiative for ensuring funds, by way of solidarity, for guaranteed personal incomes. The fact is that with the application of the law on financial recovery, bankruptcy proceedings have been set in motion in Kosovo for five work organizations employing 742 workers. Over the last 9 months, losses have been recorded by 130 collectives with about 39,000 workers who, as a result, will be forced to receive guaranteed personal incomes, which at present amount to in all about 59,000 dinars. The earmarking every 3 months of 1 day's earnings, starting in January, would secure about 3 billion dinars and thus, at least, create the conditions for the regular payment of guaranteed personal incomes in these collectives until they can stand on their own feet.

Cazin Municipal Officials Resign

LD241444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Cazin, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—Following the resignations of the president of the Cazin LC Municipal Committee Presidium, the president of the SAWPY Municipal Conference, and the chairman of the Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans Municipal Committee, Mirjana Delic has also resigned from her post as chair of the Municipal Council of the Cazin Trade Union Federation.

The Cazin LC Municipal Committee Presidium sought to establish the degree of Mirjana Delic's ideopolitical responsibility, because communists are seeking complete differentiation and the purging of all those who in any way contributed to the current difficulties facing Cazin municipality. The resignation of Mirjana Delic was accepted unanimously at an extraordinary session of the Presidium of the Cazin Trade Union Federation Council.

Union Leader Cites Strike Statistics

LD242028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—Since the beginning of this year, there have been 1,262 work stoppages in this country. Some 196,000 workers participated in them. These figures were reported by the president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, Zvonimir Hrabar, in a conversation today with foreign journalists in the international press center.

The fact that the briefing lasted a full 3 hours and that a great number of questions were asked confirms that there is great interest among foreign journalists in the work of the Trade Union Federation.

In his introductory remarks, Zvonimir Hrabar spoke primarily about issues concerning the place and role of the Trade Union Federation, work stoppages and the contribution of the trade unions in adopting the Anti-Inflation Program and the measures that subsequently followed. Our contribution to the adoption of this program and these measures is most important. Many of our comments were accepted by the proposer of the program,

but there were some that did not find a place in the program. Our basic point of departure was that the approach should be for development rather than restriction. We were against a general freezing of personal incomes, because this acts as a disincentive, said Hrabar.

Working stoppages were the subject of greatest interest to the foreign journalists. A correspondent of the Kuwaiti news agency wanted to know the precise stance of the trade unions on this, as well their view on the recent dissatisfaction of the Skopje workers.

We do not support work stoppages as a way of solving problems. However, if nothing else remains for the workers after having exhausted all self-managing ways of solving the problem, then we cannot be against them. Stoppages are our reality. We cannot close our eyes to this, nor should it be allowed up happen that, if they are already taking place, the union is not involved, said Hrabar. When workers come out onto the streets, as happened in Skopje, the trade union must also be with them, even though it does not justify such a method of expressing dissatisfaction, since it does not lead to anything.

In this connection, there followed a question about responsibility for participation in work stoppages, as well as the dilemma over the legalization of stoppages. Hrabar was categorical in stating that the worker cannot be made to bear the consequences for participating in a work stoppage, provided, of course, that he has not caused any damage, either to another worker, or to the collective. The mere act of legalizing them would not solve the problem. Furthermore, Hrabar said, here the problem of compensation to workers for lost working time also arises. The trade union cannot reimburse this from its membership funds.

In reply to a question from a correspondent from *The Financial Times* on whether the trade unions are for or against a Chamber of Associated Labor in the SFRY Assembly, Hrabar answered that what is being asked for with the introduction of this chamber can already be dealt with through the existing system with, of course, the consistent participation and representation of the interests of the working class. Workers should be found in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, not those who carry a pedigree and who have never even seen associated labor, said Hrabar.

A question was also put on resignations because of the situation in which the country finds itself. If the program offered by the FEC, with everything that we have accepted, does not produce results, does not move us forward, then there is no longer any place for that FEC. The issue of responsibility and resignations should not be raised only in connection with the FEC. We too, in the trade union leadership, will no longer belong where we are now if things do not get better in the realization of our role.

Further Reportage on Labor Troubles

Mill Work Stoppage Ends

LD240027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1733 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Koprivnica, 23 Nov (TANJUG)—After a 3-day work stoppage in the Bilokalnik saw-mall and interiors and veneers factory of the timber plant, 500 employees today restarted work. It was decided to make up for lost production by greater production and also to provide workers, during the week, explanations and answers to all the questions raised at the meetings and other sessions.

The basic reason for the strike was personal incomes for the last month, which were, in view of the smallish number of working days and difficult conditions, lower in comparison to September's incomes. At the same time, workers demanded a 70 percent increase in earnings, which, in view of the losses recorded by this plant of Bilokalnik, was not acceptable. It was agreed to increase personal incomes by a maximum of 20 percent. However, the funds for such a payment will be secured for them by other workers in this composite organization of associated labor.

1,000 Strike at Zvornik Plant

LD250330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Summary] Zvornik, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—Following unsuccessful talks yesterday with the plant's management, over 1,000 workers of the 2,500-strong work force at the Birac alumina processing plant in Zvornik refused to come to work today. The workers are protesting because last month's wages have not yet been paid and are also calling for a 65-percent increase in next month's personal incomes.

Kreka Miners Return to Work

LD251104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Tuzla, 25 November (TANJUG)—First-shift workers at all Kreka organization mines, including the Mramor and Dobrnja Jug mines, where a strike broke out Friday, returned to work this morning. The workers accepted the workers council's latest decision that, as of 1 November, only production workers wages will be increased by 60 percent over September's wages.

A change in the law on invalid and pension relations and a solution to the problem of the social status of workers with diminished fitness for work will be urgently sought. The whole composite organization of Titovi Rudnici Uglja associated labor will consider the possibility of giving the miners a bonus of 4 tonnes of coal. This means that the miners' original demands have been accepted.

Gorazde Workers End Strike

LD281725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 28 Nov 87

[Summary] Gorazde, 28 Nov (TANJUG)—Workers at the Gorazde fertilizer factory returned to work this afternoon after a 24-hour strike in protest of delayed payment of personal incomes. The workers today received their October pay, and also drew up a long list of people they hold responsible for the factory's losses and illiquidity, who they say should be dismissed. The workers are threatening to renew their strike if their claims for a 60-100 percent pay raise are not met by 5 December. The Gorazde fertilizer factory, employing 1,100 workers, is Yugoslavia's only producer of ammonium nitrate and concentrated nitric acid.

Court Denies Exemptions to Military Service

LD260047 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 25 (TANJUG)—No one can be exempt from compulsory military service on religious grounds, the Yugoslav Constitutional Court ruled today after rejecting demands by a group of citizens from Maribor, Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, to proclaim the law on military service and several penal code provisions unconstitutional.

The court, whose jurisdiction includes the determination of the constitutionality of the country's legal acts, said that religious convictions do not entitle anyone to more rights or less duties than the other Yugoslavs. Under the Constitution the defence of the country, i.e. military service, is the inviolable and inalienable right and the highest honour and duty of all citizens.

The group of Maribor citizens, members of the religious group Jehovah's Witnesses, consider military service contrary to their personal conviction and a violation of the constitutionally guaranteed freedoms of thought, option and religion. They also argued that citizens cannot be punished for refusing to do their term in the armed forces, especially if their religion forbids them to join any organization, including military ones.

In Yugoslavia conscription is general and includes all able citizens under conditions established by the law. Members of different religious communities are not exempt from this, but this does not imply any limitation of the constitutionally guaranteed freedoms of thought and religion, the constitutional court said.

The freedom of thought guarantees the right to freely choose one's outlook on the world, meaning that options in the field of ideas are not punishable under the law. This, however, does not mean that the Constitution allows the expression of all ideas, such as those calling for racial discrimination and national hatred, or violating social and personal values, the court ruling said.

Under the Yugoslav Constitution religious confession is free but religion is a private affair. The church is separated from the state and the abuse of religion for political purposes is unconstitutional.

The Constitutional Court said that for all these reasons the Military Service Law and the Penal Code prescribe certain compulsory measures against those who refuse to do military service. The constitutionality of these provisions cannot be questioned.

Ban on Student Magazine Lifted

LD240132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2222 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Ljubljana, Nov 23 (TANJUG)—The Supreme Court of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia has annulled a Maribor court decision to temporarily ban the June issue of the Maribor student magazine *Katedra*, it was announced today.

At the same time, the Supreme Court ruling lifted the ban on the printing of an article by Dr Vojislav Seselj entitled "An Open Letter to Mr. Hamdija Pozderac, Member of the Presidency of the SFRY," which was included in the banned *Katedra* issue.

Dr Seselj, a sociologist from Sarajevo, was sentenced to a jail term three years ago on charges of verbal offence. The article claimed, among other things, that in one of his books Pozderac used without authorization parts of the texts of other authors.

The Slovenian Supreme Court's ruling said that there was no reason to ban the article under the law on public information. It found that charges against Seselj for insulting the then Vice-President of the Yugoslav State Prevkncy could only be brought in connection with the performance of his duties as vice-president. However, an analysis of the banned article has shown that this was not the case.

Hamdija Pozderac had been vice-president of the Yugoslav state Presidency until September 12 this year, when he resigned. His resignation was a result of the Agrokomerc affair, the biggest financial scandal in postwar Yugoslavia, with which Pozderac's name was directly connected.

Republic Day 'Marked Throughout the Country'

LD291739 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 29 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 29 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavs are celebrating their national holiday today. Republic Day has been marked throughout the country as well as in Yugoslav embassies, diplomatic-consular representations and associations of Yugoslav citizens abroad.

The foundations of the present-day socialist state were laid at the height of the anti-fascist struggle, on November 29, 1943. At the time, representatives of all Yugoslav nations gathered at the second session of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) in the small Bosnia-Herzegovina town of Jajce and decided to establish a new Yugoslav state, a democratic federation of equal nations and nationalities.

The Yugoslav monarch, King Petar Karadjordjevic the Second, who was in exile in London during the war, was forbidden to return to the country. The Yugoslav anti-fascists also agreed that the people should decide on the country's social system at free elections after the war.

This was done two years later when the Yugoslav Republic was proclaimed on November 29, 1945.

Assembly Accepts Pljakic's Resignation

AU011852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mustafa Pljakic Relieved of His Duty"]

[Text] At the recommendation of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Elections and Appointments, the delegates of the Federal Chamber relieved Mustafa Pljakic of his duty as president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, and as a member of the FEC.

Explaining his resignation in writing, Mustafa Pljakic said: "In view of the conclusion reached by the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee regarding the method of my withdrawal from the FEC, I am submitting my resignation from the post of president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications. As president of this committee and as a member of the FEC, I tried, conscientiously and responsibly, to perform the duties entrusted to me by the SFRY Assembly, to observe the Constitution and federal laws, to fight for the sovereignty, independence, and integrity of the SFRY, to fight for the realization of the brotherhood of unity and equality of the peoples and nationalities, and to work for the interests of the working people and citizens, and the power of the workers class and working people."

"Even after leaving this post," Pljakic added, "I will, in a responsible way and with devotion, strive toward the resolute implementation of LCY policies and the respect for the Constitution and the SFRY's laws."

The delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces will express their views on Mustafa Pljakic's resignation tomorrow.

What we reasonably expected to happen has happened: After he was found to bear partial political responsibility for everything that opened the door to the counterrevolution in Kosovo, Mustafa Pljakic has submitted his resignation. Two logical remarks aside—whether a man with Pljakic's "record" should have been a candidate for any post after 1981, and whether it would have been more natural to dismiss him as a member of the FEC and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications—one question remains unavoidable: Did Pljakic have a right to this kind of resignation and should the submitted resignation have been accepted?

What is really bothersome is the lack of any basic self-criticism in Pljakic's explanation to the delegates that elected him. It is quite possible that Pljakic performed his duties as president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications as successfully as he claims, but one thing is unclear: Given that the lack of self-criticism could not have been accidental, why did he emphasize only his merits, only those things that nobody disputed at all? Did this "technique" of explaining the resignation not create an impression that, in a way, an innocent man was leaving his post, or that the post was being vacated by a man whose successes far outweighed his mistakes? Should Pljakic not have taken this into consideration?

LCY Presidium Views Sociopolitical Development

LD242352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session chaired by Radisa Gacic, discussed ideopolitical questions of sociopolitical development in 1988 and the tasks of the LC, which will be discussed by the LCY Central Committee at its next session on 7-8 December 1987. Starting from the assessments of the socioeconomic situation made at the session and from the views of the commission for socioeconomic relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Presidium also established the proposed conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on the tasks of the LC in realizing socioeconomic development in 1988, which will be sent to the Central Committee for adoption.

Jakov Lazarovski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, is reported to have informed the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the current socioeconomic and political situation in Macedonia, the measures and activities undertaken in connection with work stoppages in this republic, the workers' dissatisfaction at low personal incomes and the drastic fall in living standards, and the slow realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization. Endorsing this report, the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the economic crisis can only be overcome

by wide mobilization of all working people on a consistent and complete implementation of the established development and economic policy and anti-inflation program

The Presidium also discussed a report by the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee on changing the practice of the use and look of the flags of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in Kosovo. Referring to this, the Presidium endorsed the activities of the LC and the Kosovo SAWP to the effect that the flag of the Albanian nationality, which differs from the flag of the People's Republic of Albania, should be used, which is in accordance with the political stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. This does not prejudge the regulation on the use and look of the flags of nationalities in the SFRY Assembly. The Presidium pointed out the need to intensify work on adopting a law and agreement on a more unified use and look of the flags of nationalities in Yugoslavia, it is said in the statement from the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Pristina Official Expelled from LCY

AU011548 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Nov 87 p 5

[TANJUG report: "Faik Mustafa Expelled From LCY"]

[Text] Pristina, 26 November—Pristina party organizations and administrative bodies have expelled Faik Mustafa, head of the Communal Information Service, from the LCY for premeditated participation in the hostile and nationalist demonstrations of Albanian separatists in Tetovo in 1968.

As the working group observed, Faik Mustafa, then a student at the University of Belgrade, went to Tetovo in November 1968, supposedly for a religious festival, but took an active part in the hostile demonstrations in the town. Faik Mustafa did not deny this before the working group, but lied about the length of sentence that had been handed down following his participation in the demonstration.

Pristina Urges Steps Against Serb Nationalists

AU261656 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 20 Nov 87 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Measures Proposed Against Carriers of Serbian Nationalism"]

[Text] The Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium has looked at the pace of activity that brings to life the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum on Kosovo. It has also looked at how to realize the stands taken at the 43d meeting. In addition, at its extended meeting the day before yesterday, it assessed the need to further deepen and intensify ideopolitical differentiation and to bring to book members of the LC whose activity and behavior is in direct opposition to the stands, conclusions, fundamental line, aims, and demands of LCY policy.

Miljenko Markovic, member of the LC of Serbia Central Committee Presidium, and Rahman Dedaj, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, took part in the meeting at which it was stressed that the demands of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and the Pristina Communal LC Presidium have inaugurated a debate on establishing ideopolitical responsibility in a number of basic LC organizations whose members include Miroslav Solovic, Bogdan Kecman, Bosko Budimirovic, and others who have, for a long time, been acting and making declarations from now familiar nationalist and destructive positions. Such hostile activity on their part is no doubt in opposition to the interests of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo themselves. This is the cause of the increasingly frequent demands by communists and other progressive forces in the Serbian and Montenegrin ranks that the activity from such positions of these self-appointed "leaders" be stopped. This is especially so after the slogans and demands heard at the Serbian and Montenegrin women's protest meetings and other gatherings. Such individuals, like other nationalists, by exploiting various issues with planned speculation and manipulation, are still continually attempting to discount the work and results of the LC and other progressive forces in their everyday ideopolitical activity and all their work. In fact, it is precisely here that one can see the common points between Serbian and Albanian nationalists. In spite of warnings, these people have, for a long time, been initiating and organizing gatherings on the basis of national divisions. They have sown defeatism and created an atmosphere of despair among the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo. Some individuals, such as Solovic, Kecman, Budimirovic, etc., do not hesitate, on almost every occasion, whenever they have the opportunity, to launch baseless attacks. In addition, they say anything malevolent to discredit certain leaders, leading provincial personalities, and other leading cadres.

Bearing in mind these and other reasons, the Pristina Communal LC Presidium demands that the basic LC organizations to which these people belong conduct a debate to determine their ideopolitical responsibility and expel them from the LCY. It was also concluded that the process of ideopolitical differentiation and differentiation at the workplace should be carried out in other places too. We should see this differentiation in those basic LC organizations where several individuals are still being influenced, quite apart from whether it is a question of Albanian or Serbian nationalism, or other destructive tendencies. However, the Presidium insisted on the conclusion that the destructive activity of these individuals must at no time be tied to the public's reasonable grievances over the many problems they face

and the general situation, which remains fraught and complicated. The Presidium believes that the nationalist activities of these individuals can in no way be compared to the nature of the grievances of various people who wish to have no connection with nationalists or other speculators.

It is for this very reason that clear assessments of these individuals must be made, because they have no right, and will not be permitted, to manipulate the Serbs and Montenegrins and speak in their name, the communique of the Pristina Communal LC Committee Information Service stated.

Rijeka LC Expels Officials Over Agrokomerc

LD242354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT

[Text] Rijeka, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—Nada Luketic and Davor Mihovilic, members of the Rijeka LC Municipal Committee, were dismissed from their membership at a session today of the Municipal Committee. Under a unanimously adopted explanation by the working group, Nada Luketic is expelled from the LC for mistakes made in her dealings with Panorama that damaged the Bank of Rijeka both morally and materially. This refers to the uncovered promissory notes affair that cost the Bank of Rijeka about 1.5 billion dinars. Davor Mihovilic, director of Brodomaterijal, has been stripped of his membership in the Municipal Committee for his moral and political responsibility in Agrokomerc affair in Rijeka.

At today's session, criticism was voiced of the opportunism and lack of self-criticism in the basic LC organizations in the Rijeka branch of Jugobanka during investigations into the Agrokomerc affair when members of these organizations refused to accept the resignation of Slavko Turak, chairman of the management board. An agreement was reached at the session to prepare, as soon as possible, a proposal of guidelines for future activity of Jugobanka's basic LC organizations in Rijeka.

Serbian Assembly Discusses Kosovo Situation

LD242155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—Wasted time has worked its effects. The moment of truth has arrived. It urges us to do everything necessary to bring about a change of direction in the Kosovo situation and to establish national equality. Milos Sindjic, the vice president of the Serbian assembly, stated this at an assembly session that is discussing Kosovo, unity, and togetherness.

Sindjic also said that there was no longer any room for tolerating hostile activity or opportunistic behavior. Our tasks must be achieved immediately and resolutely, in full and with individual and collective responsibility. Sindjic did not ignore the results from social action in Kosovo, but he noted that the reports and information showed that counterrevolutionary activity continues with undiminished strength, and this is also true of pressures that amount to the propagation of terrorism. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues and the return of those who have emigrated is only just beginning.

It is precisely this harrassment, which has been going on a long time, that has led to national divisions and that has aroused the justified indignation of the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, and all over Yugoslavia. On the other hand, Sindjic stressed, nationalistic manipulation of this indignation has also come about.

With legal, political, and state resources, the barbarism of the Albanian chauvinists must be eliminated, as well as their counterrevolutionary attacks on the achievements of the socialist revolution and on the constitutional order and integrity of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

For a real solution to the Kosovo problem, we must have real constitutional changes. This was the comment made by many delegates who consider the situation in Kosovo now of burning importance and who believe there can be no more delay in solving the problem. It is incomprehensible that the republican organizations do not have the authority under the constitution to contribute directly, together with the organs of Kosovo, to the improvement of the situation. [passage omitted]

For the majority of the delegates, there was no dilemma about the fact that we have a case where the provinces are obstinately and stubbornly trying to keep characteristics of statehood that do not belong to them, while at the same time reducing these for Serbia as a republic. All this indicates that the causes of disunity are deeper and that the consequences of such a lack of unity continuing in Serbia could have serious political and economic consequences. [passage indistinct]

Belgrade LC Debates Questions from Serb Plenum

AU262140 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 87 p 7

[Milenko Pesic report: "So Nobody Will Be Left Out..."]

[Excerpts] Belgrade will remember debates like the one held recently on reports on some ideopolitical questions initiated at the 8th Serbian LC Central Committee session and the conclusions of the 10th session of the Belgrade LC City Committee. Not only do the communists of the capital support the conclusions of the eighth session, but they also advocate an even broader ideological differentiation that will leave nobody out, nobody from the grassroots to the highest forums.

Members of the basic LC organization of the Vuk's Monument Local Community ask why Dragisa Pavlovic was supported by a minority. Therefore, we need differentiation at all levels. People used to be patient, now they have lost time and nerves. [passage omitted]

At the party meeting at the Dedinje Local Community, Mitja Ribicic was reproached for criticizing the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee. He had said that he does not accept its conclusions.

"Ribicic does not answer to anyone for doing so. Who can make me answer for anything, when those people at the top are not responsible? People say: As long as Stambolic remains in the LC, I do not want to be in that party!" [passage omitted]

Church Paper Banned in Split District

AU020930 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Nov 87 p 12

[L.D. report: "*Tribina* Banned"]

[Text] Split, 26 November—The Split district public prosecutor has issued a decree forbidding the circulation of *Tribina*, the magazine of St Philip's Church in Split, because it published falsehoods endangering public law and order, provoking popular discontent, and damaging the reputation of the SR of Croatia and the SFRY.

Page 4 of the November issue of *Tribina* carries a photograph of a prison with barred windows, under which is printed the song "Former Croatia in a Death-Like Dream." In the opinion of the prosecutor, the text and photograph undoubtedly contain a message threatening public law and order, disturbing the public, and insulting the SR of Croatia and the SFRY.

KOMUNIST Discusses Nationalism in Kosovo

AU232030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 87 p 11

[Reprint from *Komunist*: V. Krivokapic: "Who Protects and Supports Whom?"]

[Text] The bitterness and protests by women in Kosovo and in other parts of the country caused by Fadilj Hodza's statement in November last year (at a gathering of reserve officers in Prizren) received an epilogue at the last LCY Central Committee Presidium session. The LCY Central Committee Presidium accepted the women's justified dissatisfaction with Fadilj Hodza's statement, particularly the dissatisfaction of women of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities of Kosovo. However, the committee could not but notice that this justified reaction was also accompanied by the wishes and activities of some people and forces who want to turn these justified reactions into a nationalist reaction.

In fact, this is what happened on this occasion.

Divisions and Confrontations [subhead]

Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists did not waste time. On the contrary, encouraged by the attitudes up until now toward them in similar situations, they turned these women's gatherings and meetings into nationalist divisions and confrontations. In addition, they skillfully used a thoroughly developed strategy of how to use banners, shout slogans, sing songs, swear, and make fascist remarks about other peoples or nationalities, in this case Albanians. Neither sociopolitical organizations, the organs of authority, or any other system's responsible organizations attempted to stop them. Instead, they were supported by some of the press, radio, and television that skillfully selected messages and subjects from these gatherings and meetings. They presented them to the public outside Kosovo that who to see disgust and the acceptance of all this as the forced way out, or reactions to the situation in which Serbs and Montenegrins live and work in Kosovo.

These kinds of gatherings have been supported by some circles outside Kosovo, primarily by the leaderships of some sociopolitical organizations and other forums, which saw these gatherings as a reaction to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and to the slow change in the situation in this province, and lately as a reaction to the "slow implementation" of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum conclusions on Kosovo.

Encouraged by this situation, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists are continually shooting their weapons to force the leadership of the Kosovo LC, the Kosovo SAWP, and other organizations to behave as the cartridge collectors, and to be continuously subjected to criticisms and assertions that Kosovo leaderships are conducting the policy of crossed hands, that they are unable to do anything about curbing the activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists, and so forth. These criticisms and slanders are often accompanied by assertions that leaderships in Kosovo do not represent the leaderships of all the citizens of this province, but only of Albanians and that as such are not doing anything on the implementation of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum conclusions. In this way, fear has been systematically inspired in the public for a long time. This created the belief that nothing can be changed in the province with the present leadership. This has created a climate that suits the basic intentions of nationalists, a climate that could be simply described as—the worse the better.

And to make the irony even greater, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists, using the society's democratic climate and political tolerance, are roaming through the province behaving very often as if one cannot be held responsible for events in Kosovo in the province itself, but only outside it, letting it be known in that way that behind them are, as they showed themselves, much stronger leaderships than those in Kosovo.

Unavoidable Delimitation [subhead]

They have become more arrogant in their behavior since the last LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo. They are more persistently trying to destabilize the situation in Kosovo and are vociferously claiming that nothing is being done, even after the meeting of the most responsible communists of the country, such was the ninth LCY Central Committee session.

This kind of behavior by Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists has not surprised anybody. On the contrary, it is natural to expect them to act and behave in the way they did. However, creating a feeling among the communists of Kosovo that this was done with the support and tolerance from the side is not natural. Moreover, it is not natural and even less acceptable that, in examining the situation in Kosovo, many assessments coincide with the assessments of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists. This is particularly noticeable in the assessments regarding the implementation of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum conclusions on Kosovo, in which it was almost unanimously claimed that nothing is being changed there, whereas it is known that many things have changed or will be changed shortly. Even more surprising is the lack of initiative to draw the line, the demarkation line between what should be and is the communists' criticism of the situation in Kosovo and what has been the nationalist criticism up until now. What is also surprising is the "lack of knowledge" or misunderstanding of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum message which, freely interpreted, states that "the defense of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo should be taken over by Albanians," and not Serbs from Serbia and Montenegrins from Montenegro or anybody else outside Kosovo. Outside Kosovo, in Serbia, in particular, it is the practice to keep ones eyes shut and not issue stronger and more specific condemnation. Such nationalist incidents, full of revanchisms and numerous charges strange to LCY policy, is not understandable either. This is true especially now, when women's protests are seen as nationalists' rage, when in a nationalist delirium Serbian and Montenegrin children are called to boycott school classes. There is no excuse for not saying that this was serious manipulation of children and of honest and well-intentioned people.

This is why one should expect a real and a communist-like assessment of events in Kosovo following Fadilj Hodza's awful statement, an assessment that will honestly and responsibly unmask the ugly nationalist manipulation of the women of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality by nationalists who crudely used the sensitive feeling of their compatriots to create nationalist divisions and confrontations. One should also expect an assessment of the whole propaganda machinery, above all the content and the technique of using banners, slogans, various hostile curses and shouting, as well as their treatment by some of the press and radio and television.

Placing no limits on who protects and supports Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists in Kosovo is unavoidable too. One should also underline in red the activities of those Kosovo LC members who have been, for some time, colluding with or instigating nationalist activities in the ranks of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples in Kosovo and by this opposed the policy and ideology of the LCY, and thus cannot be in its ranks anymore. Greater support to the Kosovo leaderships is inevitable, especially to the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee in its efforts to consolidate the situation on the basis of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum conclusions. And finally, one should rightly expect other leaderships to express their opinions on this, particularly leaderships in Serbia, so that one could in a clear and revolutionary way take off the veil of misunderstandings and mystification in connection with "support" to Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists. Something along those lines has in fact just been done by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which is obvious from its statement published in the press and broadcast on radio and television.

Armed Forces Chief Chairs Conference

LD261128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Split, 25 Nov (TANJUG)—At the center of the higher education military schools of the Marshal Tito Navy in Split, a 2-day conference ended today on the theme "Degree of Preparation and Guidelines for the Further Expansion of Naval and Other Branches of the Economy; the Importance of Waging Armed Battle in the Adriatic District and for the successful functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in emergencies and in case of direct threat of war and war."

Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, Chief of General Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, the exponents of defense preparations at sea, on the islands, and on the coastal part of this Yugoslav Army district, including members of the Armed Forces, federal and republican organs and organizations, socio-political communities, naval schools, and working organizations of the naval economy, carried out a critical analysis of the level of defense ability and examined conditions of and guidelines for the expansion of the defense and protection system.

The conclusions of the meeting represent a significant contribution to the permanent organized efforts of society to wage armed struggle, and also to carry out specific activities in emergencies and in direct threats of war.

Reserve Army Officers Leaving Kosovo, LCY

AU020929 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Nov 87 p 4

[TANJUG report: "Emigrated—Nobody Knows Where"]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)—Information has been gathered in Kosovo on military reserve officers who emigrated last year and this year. This is so discussions can be held with them, as well as with the 396 officers who emigrated earlier, about their possible return to the province, Sahit Klokoci said at today's session of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers' Federation of Yugoslavia.

Some reserve officers' communal organizations, of which there are 23 in the province, have not submitted the requested information, Klokoci added. He made his statements during the regular discussion of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers' Federation of Yugoslavia on implementing the LCY Central Committee conclusions on Kosovo. Particularly worrying, he added, is the fact that the Pristina organization, the organization with the greatest number of those who have emigrated, does not have new addresses for most of its former members.

There are also new legal proceedings against some reserve officers from Kosovo. According to Klokoci, the trials of 16 reserve officers from Dragas, Suva Reka, Urosevac, and Pristina will be held soon.

Asim Hodzic said that the situation in Bosnia was similar after the financial and economic scandal in Velika Kladusa and Mostar. Hodzic said that there are 95 reserve officers among those involved in various illegal activities revealed during the last 5 or 6 months. According to present information, he added, 49 reserve officers have been cited in connection with the Agrokomerc affair. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against 17 of them, while the ideopolitical responsibility of another 33 officers has yet to be established.

The Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers' Federation of Yugoslavia agreed with the information of Hodzic and Klokoci, and also agreed to Ivan Zelenkovski's suggestion that the organization should give more serious consideration to the problem of declining membership in the LCY among older reserve officers. It has been observed, Zelenkovski said, that in Macedonia alone 1,600 out of 2,200 retired reserve officers have voluntarily left the ranks of the LCY in recent years.

Hydroelectric Dispute with Romania Resolved

LD011120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Dec (TANJUG)—Disagreements over the use of water in Djerdap Lake between the electric power industry of Serbia and the electric power industry of Romania have been removed. Agreements have been reached on the application of the international convention, which envisages strict respect for the use of the Djerdap-1 hydroelectric power station in conformity with the inflow of water and the maintenance of fixed water level measurements.

According to the latest information from the combined electric power industry, there have been no problems whatsoever in the last few days in the regular use of the facilities at the Djerdap hydroelectric power station, which is fully in keeping with the hydrological situation on the Danube.

Mojsov, Delegation Pay Visit to France

Depart for French Talks

LD011523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Test] Belgrade, 1 Dec (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, left today on a 2-day working visit to France. There he will have talks with President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and other senior French representatives on bilateral relations and current international questions.

The exchange of views on Yugoslav-French relations, which are characterized by traditionally close friendship, will focus on the development of various forms of economic cooperation.

Developments in Europe, particularly those aimed at creating a unified market within it, should, among other things, be given particular consideration.

It is also expected that there will be discussion of international economic problems in the context of relations between the developed and developing countires.

FEC Member Egon Padovan and Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, also left with Lazar Mojsov.

The president of the SFRY Presidency was seen off at Belgrade Airport by SFRY Presidency Member Sinan Hasani: REC Vice President Miulos Milosavljevic: Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly: and other personalities.

Mojsov Arrives in Paris

LD012143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Paris, 1 Dec (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife arrived this evening in Paris where, at the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand, he will stay on an official working visit until 4 December.

Mojsov was met and greeted at Orly Airport in Paris by French Minister of Justice Albin Chalandon.

A formal welcome was arranged for the president of the SFRY Presidency with the usual state honors. Mojsov inspected a special detachment from the Republican Guard, and then the Yugoslav and French national anthems were played.

Lazar Mojsov and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were met by the French ambassador in Belgrade, Dominique Charpy; and other French officials. The SFRY ambassador in France, Boris Snuderl, several members of the embassy staff, and representatives of the Yugoslav community in Paris were also present.

After a short stay in the airport's VIP lounge, the president of the SFRY Presidency was taken by car to the well-known Hotel Crillon on the Place de la Concorde, which will be his residence during his visit to Paris.

The official part of the visit begins tomorrow when Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, will hold talks with his host, French President Mitterrand. In the Elysee Palace, the French president will host a luncheon for his guest from Yugoslavia.

Lazar Mojsov will also meet National Assembly Speaker Chaban-Delmas and Senate President Alain Poher tomorrow. The day after tomorrow, he will hold talks at his residence in the Hotel Crillon with French Premier Jacques Chirac.

Lazar Mojsov's visit should, according to assessments here, provide new momentum to cooperation between the two friendly countries, particularly on the economic and technical levels. Both sides believe that cooperation is not at a satisfactory level and lags behind the very good political relations between the two countries.

French press and television, which have already given considerable coverage to the upcoming French-Yugoslav summit, note that the part of the talks devoted to international themes will include, above all, East-West relations, the problems of disarmament, the forthcoming meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, the North-South dialogue, and relations between Yugoslavia and its Balkan and Mediterranean neighbors.

Members of the Yugoslav delegation, Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and FEC member Egon Padovan, will have separate talks with their French counterparts, French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Noir.

LCY Delegate Leaves for French CP Congress

LD011328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Dec (TANJUG)—Stanko Stojcevic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, left today for Paris, where, on behalf of the LCY, he will attend the 26th Congress of the French Communist Party. Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's International Cooperation Commission, saw him off at the Belgrade airport.

Dizdarevic Speaks on Foreign Policy

On Intra-Balkan Meeting

AU241837 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Report by Branislav Canak]

[Text] At today's session, the SFRY Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee discussed the current world situation and the foreign political activity of our country. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made the introductory speech. Among other things, he told delegates that Yugoslavia's bilateral activities during the past several months have been very rich and included around 30 meetings at high and highest levels. Over half of those meetings were with partners from nonaligned and developing countries. Branislav Canak reports:

The world situation is marked with the forthcoming summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, Raif Dizdarevic said. He added that, as far as its contents are concerned, the agreement on medium-range and short-range missiles that should be signed on that occasion is not particularly significant, because the missiles it deals with make up 4 percent of the total potential. Viewed politically, however, it is a very significant event, since it practically brings about the peaceful tendencies of the recent decades, particularly those in Europe. One should also believe that the creation of a new political and psychological atmosphere in the wake of this agreement will create an impetus for all forces that are active in the struggle for peace.

Raif Dizdarevic devoted particular attention to international economic problems. He pointed out that in the circumstances of somewhat better relations in the political arena, economic problems are coming to the fore. It is incomprehensible that almost nothing has been done, to date, to solve those problems, although they have a decisive importance for the further development of the world in general, Dizdarevic said.

The Nonaligned Movement, the federal secretary for foreign affairs continued, has been exceptionally active on the international scene this year. It is particularly important that at their meetings between two summits, the nonaligned no longer discuss matters on which previous summits have already adopted conclusions. The nonaligned countries' basic directions are to perform that which has been agreed upon and to react to current events in the most suitable and quickest way possible.

Concerning Yugoslavia's foreign debts, Dizdarevic said that steps are being taken both on the multilateral and bilateral plane. In the contacts we made with our creditors, the readiness to accept easier conditions for repaying the Yugoslav debt was generally accepted, but all creditors make this conditional with consultations and (?the stance) of the IMF and the World Bank.

The greatest attention during the past several months was devoted to relations with neighbors, which is understandable considering the fact that preparations for the realization of Yugoslav initiative to hold Balkan countries' ministerial meeting have been nearing end.

[Begin Dizdarevic recording] As you know, this initiative has been met with a very wide—I would even call it unexpectedly wide and on the whole positive—reaction. It was accepted that we should thereby open a dialogue among Balkan countries about possibilities for broader Balkan cooperation, that this dialogue should be directed toward multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, and that disputes that burden relations among Balkan countries should be left aside, because those disputes are of such a nature and so difficult that no Balkan meeting could come any understanding if it dealt with them, and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans would continue to stagnate or be at an extremely low level as the case is now. [end recording]

Raif Dizdarevic also spoke to delegates of the Foreign Policy Committee about prospects for our country's relations with the EEC. He pointed out in particular that Yugoslavia must prepare itself for the situation in 5 years when the EEC has grown into a unified market, stressing that our European partners pointed to the need to standardize our products. Without standardization it will be impossible to appear on that market. Dizdarevic also spoke on the possibility of our work organizations joining the Eureka program, stating that our organizations are ready to join 71 out of over 160 Eureka projects.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, answered delegates questions afterwards.

Dialogues With Foreign Partners

LD250022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG)—Despite considerable domestic difficulties, Yugoslavia continues to enjoy a good reputation in the world as a result of its independent policy and its active role in international relations. Thanks to its reputation, Yugoslavia has been admitted to many international forums and has recently been elected to the UN Security Council.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated this today at a session of the SFRY Assembly's Foreign Policy Committee. The session, at which Dizdarevic spoke about topical international issues and Yugoslavia's activity on the international scene, was attended by a large number of delegates from both chambers of the assembly as well as representatives of institutions involved in foreign political activity.

Dizdarevic noted that in the last few months a number of dialogues took place at various levels with our foreign partners. He stressed that in its diplomatic activity Yugoslavia had concentrated, both in bilateral and multilateral meetings, on the developments in economic relations. He denied some views that have been heard in the public to the effect that bilateral meetings were devoted to abstract topics. Not a single meeting with our foreign counterparts, Dizdarevic stressed, failed to be dominated by discussion about the ways of advancing economic cooperation. Considerable attention was also focused on other priorities in Yugoslavia's foreign political orientation—the development of cooperation with neighboring countries, inter-Balkan cooperation and the activity on nonaligned countries.

The federal secretary stressed that Yugoslavia's international activity in recent months has been taking place in a more relaxed international climate and amid expectations of a meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, and he noted the numerous advantages that could result from this meeting.

In Dizdarevic's view, the envisaged agreement between the United States and USSR on the removal of short- and medium-range missiles does not, on its own, signify a great deal because it refers to only a small part of the total nuclear potential. However, this is a historic act because it is the first time in four decades that a concrete step is being made in disarmament and that prospects are being opened up for the further reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons in the world. This agreement will also have a positive effect on the general political climate in the world and on wider international relations, in which a reduction in tension is already being felt and the negotiation process is being strengthened.

However, on the question of international economic problems, Raif Dizdarevic was very critical. Economic problems are coming to the forefront because there is still no sign of readiness to eliminate the present unjust economic relations and overcome the gulf between the rich and the poor. Dizdarevic particularly stressed the problem of debts and the deep gulf dividing the developed countries from the developing countries. He warned that no one will escape the consequences of the very unfavorable economic relations in the world.

Dizdarevic stressed that the present economic situation in the world calls for the Nonaligned Movement to swiftly adjust and turn its attention to the problems of economic development. In this context, he drew attention to the nonaligned countries' wide-ranging activities and a series of joint efforts within the United Nations whose membership today is larger than ever before. In the same context the Yugoslav foreign secretary spoke about the nonaligned countries' constructive efforts to resolve individual trouble spots in the world and also about current discussions about concerted actions and meetings in the future.

In reference to Yugoslavia's image in the world, Dizdarevic drew attention to, inter alia, certain developments damaging to the country's reputation. In this context,

Dizdarevic mentioned the Agrokomerc affair, Kosovo, debates and polemics over the Anti-Inflation Program, and events and discussions inconsistent with Yugoslavia's united policy. In Raif Dizdarevic's view, this, as well as other facts, are causing, without doubt, great damage to Yugoslavia's reputation in the world. Despite all this, however, Dizdarevic said, there are partners in the world who have shown readiness to help Yugoslavia in its efforts to overcome economic difficulties. As a result, there are signs of increasing inclinations to grant us more favorable debt repayment terms, which will enable the country to develop unhindered.

Dizdarevic gave an indication of coming negotiations with creditors aimed at rescheduling our debts under more favorable terms. He stressed that our foreign partners had agreed that Yugoslavia and the European economic groupings, such as the EC, EFTA and others, could step up cooperation in science, technology, agriculture, transport, trade, finances, energy production, ecology, the status of Yugoslav workers abroad, etc. Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslavia had to show much more initiative toward its participation in the Eureka project and that its approach to the project must be united. In referring to cooperation with the EEC, which is to become unified in a few years, Dizdarevic emphasized that Yugoslavia had to adjust to the changes, otherwise "it will not be given another chance."

Raif Dizdarevic did not agree that Yugoslavia's orientation to Europe was inadequate. He illustrated this by showing that Europe's share of Yugoslavia's world trade amounted to over 77 percent and that many other economic-financial agreements existed between Yugoslavia and individual European countries. Dizdarevic called for further efforts to advance cooperation with all European countries, both in the West and East.

Raif Dizdarevic described the Balkan and Mediterranean portion of Yugoslavia's foreign policy as a very important part of our overall international activities. He drew attention to Yugoslavia's initiative for a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers that received a positive response from all partners. He also said that cooperation with the Mediterranean countries was Yugoslavia's long-term commitment. He noted the useful results at the ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries.

In reply to a delegate's question, Dizdarevic expressed hope that a decision by Austrian political parties virtually eliminating bilingualism in the schools could be resolved through dialogue with the Slovene minority and in the interest of that minority in line with Article 7 of the State Treaty. Dizdarevic referred to his talks with Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

Following a discussion in which a number of delegates took part, the committee adopted the assessment of Yugoslavia's foreign political activity. It reiterated that the country's orientation and trends in its international activity had been correct so far. The committees positively viewed the work of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and stressed the need for Yugoslavia's continued involvement on the international scene in line within the framework that the federal secretary for foreign affairs gave in his report.

LCY Sends Message to Japanese Communists

LD251455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1253 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Atami, Nov. 25 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) supports independent quests in the struggle for socialism, basing its support on the conviction that differences in the opinions of individual parties should not represent obstacles in the development of equal cooperation, said LCY leadership member Milan Pancevski today at the Japanese Communist Party Congress in Atami.

Delivering the LCY's message to the congress, Pancevski said that, despite negative trends, there was a growing aspiration in the world for cooperation, for the elimination of mass destruction weapons, and for more just international economic relations.

Pancevski said that pressures exerted by the peace-loving international community, especially the Non-Aligned Movement, have brought about the renewal of East-West negotiations on the reduction of nuclear and other weapons, particularly in Europe. He underlined that Yugoslavia and Yugoslav Communists assess that all necessary conditions have been created for effective agreements which would open the door to the process of disarmament.

The LCY official stressed that the non-aligned policy, which is increasingly affirming itself as the only alternative to bloc division and confrontation, is oriented towards intensified activites of all peace-loving and progressive forces with the aim of strengthening positive trends in international relations.

The Non-Aligned Movement is an independent, free and non-bloc factor. Yugoslavia, one of its founders, is fully contributing to the joint activities of the non-aligned countries, said Pancevski.